

**Mekelle University**

**College of Business and Economics**

**Department of Management**

**AN ASSESSMENT OF LIVELIHOOD AND FOOD SECURITY OF FARMERS  
DISPLACED DUE TO URBAN EXPANSION**

*(The Case of Kombolcha Town in Amhara National Regional State, Ethiopia)*

**By**

**Muluwork Zebu Belay**

**A Thesis Report**

**Submitted to the Department of Management in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for  
the Award of Master of Arts Degree in Development Studies**

**Principal Advisor: Ato Teklay Tesfay (Assistant Professor)**

**Co-advisor: W/O Tigist Tesfay (MA)**

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**DECLARATION**

I, the under signed graduate student, hereby declare that the thesis entitled “*An Assessment of Livelihood and Food Security of Evicted Farmers in urban Expansion. The Case of Kombolcha Amhara Regional State, Ethiopia*” submitted by me to the award of the degree of **Master of Development Studies** is my original work and all the sources of the materials used in the study hadn’t been presented for the award of any other Degree, Diploma, Fellowship or other similar titles of any other university or institution.

**Muluwork Zebu**

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## CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “*An Assessment of Livelihood and Food Security of Evicted Farmers in urban Expansion - the Case of Kombolcha in Amhara Regional State, Ethiopia*” submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of *Master of Development Studies* to the College of Business and Economics, Mekelle University, through the Department of Management, done by Muluwork Zebu Belay is an authentic work carried out by me under our guidance. The matter embodied in this thesis has not been submitted earlier for award of any degree or diploma to the best of our knowledge and belief.

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## ***ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION***

<b><i>ADA:</i></b>	<b><i>Amhara Development Association</i></b>
<b><i>COSPI:</i></b>	<b><i>Kombolcha Steel Products Industry</i></b>
<b><i>CSA:</i></b>	<b><i>Central Statistics Authority</i></b>
<b><i>CSI</i></b>	<b><i>Coping Strategies Index</i></b>
<b><i>FAO:</i></b>	<b><i>Food and Agriculture Organization</i></b>
<b><i>FGD:</i></b>	<b><i>Focus Group Discussion</i></b>
<b><i>HH:</i></b>	<b><i>Households</i></b>
<b><i>ILO:</i></b>	<b><i>International Labor Organization</i></b>
<b><i>PAM:</i></b>	<b><i>Participatory Appraisal Method</i></b>
<b><i>SPSS:</i></b>	<b><i>Statistical Package for Social Sciences</i></b>
<b><i>SSA:</i></b>	<b><i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i></b>
<b><i>UN:</i></b>	<b><i>United Nations</i></b>
<b><i>WFEDO:</i></b>	<b><i>Wereda Finance and Economic Development Office</i></b>

## **ABSTRACT**

*The Objectives of this study were to assess the impacts of urban expansion on livelihoods of displaced farmers. Problems associated with asset losses, food security as well as the measures taken to address are investigated. Urbanization is one of the most important demographic trends of the twenty first century where cities are rapidly expanding through a continuous process of urban growth towards the peri-urban agricultural farmlands. One of the many manifestations in urban expansion is the transformation of more and more farmlands away from agricultural production.*

*Kobmolcha is one of the Amhara regional state towns which have recorded high urban expansion since recognized and selected as industrial development centre. The peri-urban areas of the surrounding rural kebeles have rapidly integrated into the urban setting due to rapid growth of the municipality that brought significant changes on farmers' livelihood assets as well as food security status.*

*In assessing the impacts of urbanization on farmers, a sample of 146 of farmers were selected out of the 2461 displaced farmers from six rural kebeles. The necessary data were gathered through participatory group discussions, key informants interviews, open-ended interview guided questionnaires and semi-structured interviews.*

*The study found that urban expansion has negatively affected the livelihood assets possessions that have been used as means of income sources for making a living. On the other hand, the result of the study revealed that, though local urban government in several intervention programs in deliberately targeting in view of improving the earning potentials of the evicted farmers were found below average scores, provision of compensation and adjusting plots of land to be served for house construction for displaced farmers were found the most important interventions that were successfully performed. Moreover, the participation of partner organizations such as NGOs, CBOs and private investors for supporting displaced farmers in alleviating poverty for increasing economic outputs were found below average.*

*Moreover, the study revealed that former farmers integrated to the urban setting are confronted with problems food insecurity and mismanagement of compensation funds that have been given for the dispossession of assets taken for public benefits of urban expansion.*

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

In the contemporary world, the rapid growth of urban population is a recent phenomenon. United Nations (2012) population prospect revision of 2011 data estimation indicates that in the year 2007 to 2050 the world population is likely to increase from 7.0 to 9.3 billons where a large population growth will occur in Africa and Asia. Urban population is growing more rapidly exceeding the rural population. As of the 1900-population estimation, the proportion of rural dwellers as compared to urban population was 6.7 to 1 respectively but projections suggest that by 2025 the ratio of population among urban and rural dwellers estimated to be 3 to 2 respectively (Satterthwaite, et. al., 2010). According to Rodríguez, et.al., (2005:10), population estimation indicates that out of the total world population 60% of it lives in the urban areas and predicted that in the future 90% is likely to concentrate in urban areas mainly in developing countries. Accordingly, United Nations Population Division estimation cited in Forman 2008:26) indicates that every day 200,000 people are added in the urban area, which is 70 million per year.

The rate at which urban population increases across the globe significantly varied in level and extent. Urbanization has shown rapid progress in developing countries. According to Benhart, et. al., (2004) Asia and Africa are known for fast-urbanized countries in the world than in developed countries. According to population revision of United Nations (2012:17), half of the population of Asia will live in urban areas by 2020 while Africa is likely to reach at 50% urbanization rate in 2035. The key contributing factors for rapid urban population growth in developing countries is mainly the movement of people from rural to urban areas, natural increases of urban population as well as the reclassification of rural communities to include as part of urban areas (Beall & Fox (2007:4).

In current situation where an industrialization and urbanization expand more than ever, the massive investments need for improving living standards through economic expansion further led to land acquisition and involuntary displacement (Robinson, 2003:24). With the onset of the Industrial Revolution and globalization, the world economy associated with the expansion of population in the urban areas has accelerated diversified land use change (Fazal, 2000:4).

As the world population concentration in the urban area rapidly increases, the proportion of

urban poor also equally increases than the rural poor. During the 1980s, the principal development focus has shifted to rural poverty reduction assuming that the market forces and the private sectors can play the role to address the challenges of urban development (Linn, 2010). Challenges related to the development of urbanization increased from time to time. Some challenges for rapid growth of urbanization as identified by Muggah (2012) are poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, environmental degradation, unemployment, crime and migration, development of shantytowns and slums at the edge of sprawling marginal urban surroundings. According to the statistical figure of Oxfam GB report, (2007 cited in Beall, & Fox (2007:5) today in the world one billion people are living in slums are vulnerable to disease, violence, social, political, and economic exclusion.

Vulnerability to poverty among the groups of rural society depends on the characteristics and the constraints of resources access to land they are possessed. Development-induced projects that caused displacement of farmers with insufficient compensation for the lost farmlands is a factor for involuntary migration to urban areas for the search of better employment raised the rate of vulnerability for socio-economic inequalities, (Siciliano, 2012:12). Beside to this, the rural poor having economic hardship in the rural life, lack of employment opportunities and limited future vision of working to way out from poverty are all the major “push” factors for migration in the process of urbanization (ILO, 2008).

The loss of agricultural land for urban expansion is far more serious in most underdeveloped countries. The causal factors as to Cooper and Symes (2009: 45) indicate that high demand for land to investments, infrastructure development and search for housing residence due to high land price in the core of the cities, moving towards the peripheral rural good agricultural farm land where way of life is subsistence based farming mentioned as the characteristics of urban expansion.

As a result, over the period of 1975 to 2000 for example, a Chilean city has lost 3151 hectares of agricultural land and forest areas and transferred to residential areas by displacing of estimated 500,000 inhabitants of the surrounding (Pauchard, 2006). In Accra, Ghana according to Maxwell, et. al. (2000) estimated that in a every year a total of 2600 hectares of agricultural land has converted to urban land use. The same is true in China. During the year 2012 the urban sprawl that has been taken place for projects associated to infrastructure development an

estimated of 4 million hectares of farm land had been converted to urban use and affected the lives of 50 million farmers for dispossession of assets and displacement from their usual places (Siciliano ,2012).

In the continent of Africa, unplanned growth of urban expansion is mostly associated with uncontrolled growth that initiate informal settlements is commonly lacked adequate basic services with the consequences that increased urban poverty (Alac, 2010). Poverty, food insecurity and underfeeding in Africa were for decades viewed as largely if not entirely as rural problems (Alac, 2010). At the end of the twentieth century however, rapid urbanization in Sub-Saharan Africa has resulted urban poverty to become severe enough to risk of livelihoods and nutrition security (Alac, 12).

The ever increasing of urban population and outward movement of urban expansion to the fringe peri-urban areas with diversified motivation of the local urban government have affected the lives of displaced and dislocated population. Urban expansion towards the periphery agricultural community through the process of reclassification ignites farmers' involuntary displacement when rural population is to become urban counting (Benhart, 2004). The rural land use change in to urban use as major objective of urban development policy has surfaced quite importantly all over the world particularly in rapidly urbanizing developing countries including Ethiopia.

Ethiopia is one of the lowest urbanized country in Africa. The report of PASDEP (2006) cited in Muzzini (2008:15) indicates that, the urban population in Ethiopia is expected to reach 22 billion by 2020 based on the 4.4% estimated annual growth rates. The huge trends of population increases has been recorded in the capital city of Addis Ababa during the past 10-15 years estimated to be 3,146,999 in 2009 (CSA, 2010). Whenever there is urban land use change continually expanding in area coverage and population size increases pervasively, the conversion of the peripheral surrounding rural areas into urban would be natural with or without the directives of the concerned government officials.

In the outset of urban expansion in the case of Addis Ababa, Feyera (2005: 46) revealed that a total of 1772.43 hectares of farm lands in the peripheral areas have been changed from rural farm land use to urban land use for the purpose of house residence construction, investment such as social services and manufacturing and etc. Because of this, the livelihood of the dislocated farmers affected significantly and that exposed evicted farmers to become joblessness or

underemployment with insufficient income source (Feyera, 2005: 58).

The same is true for other towns in Ethiopia, which are largely exercising expansion of territorial boundary towards the peripheral agricultural farmlands due to the rapid process of urbanization. Kombolcha is one of the cities in Amhara regional state recently recorded high rate of urban expansion. According to Kombolcha Municipality official document (2010), the total area coverage of the town that had been previously in the year 2005 estimated of 21.81 km<sup>2</sup> or 2181.11 hectares currently rose to 524.68km<sup>2</sup> or 52456.8 hectares. The increased in area coverage was the result of the integration process of the peripheral agricultural farmlands in the 6 rural kebeles. With these 8 years duration the rate of expansion of the town to the sub-urban farmlands is estimated to be 416 percent. In this dynamic peri-urban development process a considerable number of farmers estimated to 2461 were forced to leave their farmlands with the possibility for scarcity of food as the result.

The experiences of many countries of developed and developing countries' indicate that the alternative policy strategy program applied to rehabilitate the displaced farmers affected in the process of urban expansion is the payment of money as compensation for the lost agricultural farmland (Ghatak & Mookherjee, 2009:1). As described by (Siciliano, 2012), the process of determining and implementing compensation are illogical, ad-hoc and lacking clearness and created widespread social and political tensions more importantly exposing the rural migrants for getting risk of increasing social vulnerability to unemployment and food insecurity. Since compensation paid to people displaced and evicted from farm land ownership is usually inadequate, it is advisable and advantageous to accompany money compensation with alternative development program plans to rehabilitate economically and socially the evicted farmers (Siciliano, 2012).

To alleviate the poor from urban poverty, Garrett (2000:12) noted that programs and policies should concentrate on creating jobs through increasing the capacity able to hold more secure for higher-paying jobs or endeavoring towards expanding their own businesses in generating new jobs. The coordination effort made by various parties that includes local government, community organizations and the private sector investors targeted in creating income sources or/ and food programs to enhance social security has paramount importance for effective performance in the process of developing the evicted and displaced farmers (Garrett, 2000:12).



Evidenced from researches have shown that urban expansion towards the peri-urban areas of agricultural lands has a multidimensional negative effects in the livelihood of displaced farmers. Lack of permanent income sources and food insecurity for loss of farmland assets, social disintegration due to displacement and high level of unemployment due to poor human capital development, environmental degradation, and involuntary migration to urban areas are some of the facts revealed in the process of urban expansion in Ethiopia (Feyera, 2005; Mesfin, 2005, and Adem, 2010).

But much less attention has been devoted to study the impacts of urbanization on evicted farmers displaced from their farm land against government policy strategy implementation in creating employment jobs for increasing income sources to enable ensure food security at HH level. Moreover, area-based strategies development by the local governments in coordination of partners organizations is thought to be suitable reaction to spatially determined patterns of poverty and social exclusion (Weck, 2009a:2) and it is an alternative local solution for local problems (Jones, 2008:2).

## **1.2 - STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

Ethiopia, though recognized as one of the least urbanized countries in Sub-Saharan African countries where only 17% of the total population is residing in towns and cities, recently is known as one of the fast urbanizing countries in the world with 5% annual growth rate (Sisay, 2012:1). The natural benefits would threaten in the fast pace of urbanization, unless appropriate urban land use management and development policy is applied to develop cities and towns in a sustainable manner (Alaci, 2010). Cities face increasing pressure on agricultural cropland resources and food security (Addo, 2010:25).

In his study, Fazal (2000: 133) has asserted that the loss of agricultural land due to rapid urbanization is most severe in low and middle-income countries compared to high-income countries where high involvement for better land use management is in place. It is evidenced that in the year 2000, more than 476,000 hectares of agricultural farm lands have been changed to urban use for built up area in low and middle income nations (Fazal, 2000:133). Whenever rapid industrial development and urbanization are occurred with the absence of wise and proper land use management, the potential for the transformation of land away from agricultural production

is inevitable and would displacing a considerable number of farmers in dispossessioning the livelihood capability assets.

The research conducted by Feyera (2005), that mainly focuses urban expansion effect on the livelihood of the dislocated farming community indicated that, that the rapid urbanization process in Addis Ababa towards the peripheral rural farmlands have displaced 4,390 agricultural communities estimated of 1232.96 hectares of farmland changed to urban use in 5 kebeles in three years time (1997-1999).

The process of rapid urban expansion that causes loss of dwellings, assets and uprooting from an existing pattern of living is further impoverishing the neighborhoods. As to Messay (2010: 234), the peripheral farmers in fear of eviction from their lands for the prevailing rapid rate of urbanization that affect their production and productivity further more will have long-term effect on supply of food to urban population.

Feyera (2005:63) says that Addis Ababa is expanding at an alarming rate in changing large productive farmlands to urban settlement by displacing and dislocating the community in the peripheral area that exposed for joblessness tends to add up to their poverty and food insecurity. Both Feyera (2005) and Mesay (2010) have evidenced that the rapid land use change of the peripheral agricultural farmlands in the process of urban expansion has negatively affected the food security of displaced people when the agricultural cropland asset is lost.

It is believed that displacement of people from their original of residential place in favor of development-induced projects that including urban expansion has a significant impact on displaced people's food security. As identified by Siciliano (2012), among the three identified causality factors of internal displacement of people, development-induced projects supposing of enhancing development are considered the main that enforcing people for involuntary displacement that make to move out from original residences. The urbanization program as development-induced project that brings diffusion of large number of migrants from rural to urban areas has identified as one of the factors for discrimination and exclusion of rural migrants economically, socially and legally marginalization would of course creates vulnerability to economic crises (Siciliano, 2012:3-7).

The research study area, Kombolcha town was one of the urban towns in Ethiopia that has been selected and recognized for industry development center at the regional and federal government levels has recorded fast expansion rate in urban land use change in the peripheral agricultural farmlands. The strategy that has been applied for urban expansion was the reclassification of the six peri-urban rural kebeles to be count as urban settings. The extent of urban land use change ranges with the radius of 5-10 Km distance expansion from the centre of the town in all directions. Since the year (2005-2011) an estimated of 2461 farmers in the peripheral agricultural land have been evicted and dispossessed from farmlands ownership (kombolcha municipality official document, 2002).

The capability asset of agricultural land previously used as a source of income for livelihoods to the displaced and evicted rural community that were affected to urban expansion has made the food security of displaced framers' in question. Furthermore, the less existence of an appropriate action to tackle the problems of unmanaged rapid urbanization towards the surrounding agricultural farmlands that makes farmers evicted from their farmlands generally would bring food insecurity and instability both locally, regionally and nationally.

This study pays attention on to investigating the impact of urban expansion on livelihood of displaced farmers. Moreover, we investigate the alternative development strategies employed by the local administration and non-government actors.

## **1. 3 - RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND QUESTIONS.**

### **1.3.1- RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

#### **1.3.1.1- GENERAL OBJECTIVE**

The general objective of the study is to assess the impact of urban expansion in the livelihood of displaced farmers and investigate the role of local administration and non-government actors towards rehabilitation.

#### **1.3.1.2- SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES**

The specific objectives of this study were:

1. To assess levels of income before and after displacement.
2. To investigate the food security status of farmers after and before displacement
3. To forward recommendations based on the findings of the study.

### **1.3.1.3- THE BASIC RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

To meet the objectives of the study, the following basic questions were raised to be treated in the research. They are.

1. Does urban expansion of Kombolcha town affect the livelihoods assets of farmers in the peri-urban areas?
2. What is the rate of change in total annual income that farmers have lost from various livelihood assets comparing to before and after livelihood assets dispossession have taken place to urban expansion purposes?
3. What are the types of programs strategically employed by the local urban government to promote livelihood assets for ensuring food security at HH level for farmers evicted in the process of urban expansion?
4. What is the perception and attitude of the peri-urban rural communities' towards food security status before and after the dispossession of the livelihood assets for urban expansion?
5. Are there partner organizations such as NGOs, CBOs and private sectors participation in the process of creating sustainable livelihood assets for evicted farmers in the process of urban expansion?
6. What role the local urban government and partner organizations can play in supporting farming communities in the peri-urban areas in order to create diversified income sources for to ensuring food security in the process of urban expansion?

### **1.4- SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

As urban centers growing rapidly, cities demand for the conversion of large mass of agricultural farmland areas to urban uses for the purpose of built up areas for investments and construction of houses for residence. Urban expansion has reversely affected the livelihood assets of the

displaced farmers found in the peri-urban areas when evicted from their farmlands. Although chronic food insecurity is generally widespread in the urban areas, yet the degree of vulnerability varies among different groups of the society based on their social, economic, institutional, demographic, political backgrounds.

This study was focused on the investigation of the impact of urbanization on the peri-urban rural communities on the livelihood assets loss and food security status of affected people in relation to the local urban government intervention strategy and programs for the promotion of evicted and displaced farmers in creating sustainable livelihood and food security. The peri-urban rural community is one of the groups of the society who are vulnerable for loss of agricultural land due to urban expansion. To this end, the finding of the research will have paramount significance for development policy makers, practitioners, decision makers, researchers, and academicians in making informed decision based on realities on the ground.

The research finding will further serve as a source of information and literature review for researchers interested to conduct their study on the local urban government strategy for creating income source of sustainable livelihood situation among the displaced landless farmers in the study area. More importantly, the research will narrow the knowledge gaps that exist on the different livelihood policy strategy pursued by the local urban and collaborate organizations such NGOs, CBOs, and private investors.

## **1.5- SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

### **1.5.1- SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

As to this, the research was therefore limited to assess the impact of the peri-urban development dynamics to household livelihoods assets and income using the case study of peri-urban rural kebele areas that surrounded Kombolcha town. Moreover, the study was limited to focus on to identify the relevant livelihood strategy programs employed by local urban government and partner organizations in creating sustainable food security for farmers evicted and displaced in the process of urban expansion.

Geographically, though currently the study area of Kombolcha town municipality administered 11 urban kebeles, the 6 rural kebeles were added as a result of urban expansion process that it has been extended by five Kms radius from the center in all direction towards the peri-urban

rural communities. The most important urban expansion dynamics was significantly observe onto nearby fertile and irrigated peri-urban agricultural land in the six rural kebeles. Following this, estimated of 2461 farmers in the peri-urban development have dispossessed from their agricultural farmlands property since the year 2005 up to 2012.

With this respect, the study was confined to limit its scope in six peri-urban rural kebeles that are found at the fringe surrounding Kombolcha town but affected in the process of urban expansion. These are namely; *TIYUAMBA (07)*, *MUTEGRAR (8)*, *ABAKOLBA (9)*, *ERFO (10)*, *GALESA (11)*, and *METENE (12)* where highest rate of expansion has observed due to their topography position they had and being better place for urban development.

### **1.5.2- LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

This research was conducted in Kombolcha town as one of the cities selected as center of industrial development at Regional and Federal levels since 2005. 146 household sample respondents have selected from the population of 2461 displaced farmers in the six (6) peri-urban rural kebeles where the urban expansion was extensively practicing.

The recognized limitation of this research was that the data collected and used was just one year; excluding temporal elements for resource and time constraint. Given the dynamic nature of urban expansion and the impact on the peri-urban rural communities' livelihood and food security situation across time and space, findings particularly in relation to food security due to the nature of the measurement indicator instrument used, (the coping strategy index) to make viable inference to the larger regional or zonal units was not possible.

The other issue worth mentioning here is that, data related to the impact of livelihoods assets due to urban expansion and annual individual household income earned from various resources before and after displacement generated through interviewing household heads are all depended on their recalling ability. On the other hand, household farmers who provoked for dispossession of property in favor of urban development projects and due to their deep-rooted worry, often have a tendency of underestimating or overestimating for the provision of information on their annual income and loss of assets. Thus, although it has been repeatedly described to them the purpose, for which the data was collected, and the efforts that have been made to establish good communication with the interviewee before each interview, the impact of underestimation of

income and livelihoods assets loss can't be totally dishonesty. In addition, compensation fund provided for farmers was not computed how much they get but rather, the information was simply collected to know whether all farmers received money compensation or not. In regarding to house status of farmers, the study was only focused on collecting information whether the displaced farmers has gotten access for residence house simply to indicate the progress of after displacement without considering number of rooms that a house contains and farmers ownership of the house furniture bought after urban expansion.

Moreover, respondents thought that the information might used as eligibility criteria for public interventions and particularly for different reasons in regarding to the information for the intervention program implementation carried out by the local government in promoting alternative income sources for ensuring sustainability showed a tendency of responding unreliable information.

To alleviate the above-expected problems, the researcher has made all possible efforts to reach the targeted respondents and obtained the required information by employed other verification methodology. In spite of such possible constraints, the researcher was optimistic that the intended task would come up with relevant and local solutions for the proper implementation of strategy program interventions of the urban local government aimed at creating access for alternative livelihood assets for sustainable income sources and minimize food security status among dislocated farmers.

### **1.5.3- ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY**

This thesis is organized in to six main chapters. The first chapter introduces the general overview including the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives, and basic research questions of the study. The second chapter presents the in-depth review of the theoretical perspective of urban expansion in relation to food security and livelihood strategies of local urban government. Chapter three methodologies and procedure of the study describe instrumentation, population sampling technique, and method of statistical analysis. Chapter 4 discusses description of the study area. Chapter 5 concentrates on the presentation, interpretation and discussion of the findings; and finally chapter six recapitulates the study in terms of summary, conclusions and recommendations.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1- URBANIZATION IS A PROCESS**

In its long time history the human race has resided in scattered settlements of rural areas in which agriculture activities are largely practiced as a means of livelihood (Quigley, 2008:12; and Haregewoin, 2005). It was before more than five thousand years ago changes in the pattern of demographic and geographic transformation of population from scattered way of life in to agglomeration settlements in urban has accelerated (Alaci 2010). Because of this, at present century half of the world population expected to come to live in the urban areas in which growth and development will remain key challenges in the urban areas (Alaci 2010).

The proportion of world population living in urban areas in 1800 was less than 5 percent; it increased to 47 percent in 2000 and expected to reach 65% in 2030 with annual average growth rate of 1.8 percent where 90 percent of urban growth is expected to occur in developing countries (United Nations, 2004).

Since the dramatic growth and spread of urban agglomeration in the nineteenth century, the urbanization process has become one of the most frequently studied features of the modern world usually by social scientists. Accordingly, Chase et.al. (1985) viewed urbanization as a natural process of economic growth accompanied with the growing and concentration of population in cities. Chase et. al.(1985: 9-11) also indicated that urbanization process is a long evolutionary process resulting for the trade relation created among relative localities and industrial development within the regions. For Alaci (2010 1-2) urbanization process is not simply the idea of rural urban migration but also links the vital concepts such as; population, organization, environment, technology and services which transfers an area of a countryside or village into town. This implies that urbanization is an expected process mostly linked with economic growth and change of traditional life to modernity that makes difference of rural from urban life.

Urbanization in the developing world is viewed in different ways for different people. According to Forest Stewardship Council (1996), urbanization is seen as a positive force for economic development through the innovation of industrial technology that produces manufacture and



capital goods essential for creating access for employment opportunities for large number of people with high payment. The combination of agriculture and rural development can be reduced poverty that clearly proves the experience in the past four decades of the pre and early industrial economies (Brandt and Otzen, 2007). Brandt and Otzen (2007) say that poverty reduction could not yet accomplished only through urban and industrial development alone. As the early phase of urban and industrial development proved that depending on an agricultural sector for social transformation, function and its market being as factor for contributor closely linked to agricultural growth (Brandt and Otzen, 2007).

## **2.2- CAUSES OF URBAN EXPANSION**

It is widely recognized that demography and economies are the most important driving factors for urban expansion. Migration is one of the major reasons that contribute for increasing urban population. According to Gyabaah et.al. (2006: 6), migration mostly occurs by push and pull factors though varied in extent and motivational factors in developed and developing countries but both having common destination target that it is bringing people towards the urban areas. This implies that though the rates of change vary from region to region today in the world no region has been unaffected by urbanization.

Among the many as listed by Bloom and Khanna (2007: 2-6) the search for higher paying employment, better quality of life in terms of health and education, greater diversity of entertainment and lifestyle are grouped as pull factors. On the other hand, migrants influenced in the interpretation of urban life in media or success story of relatives previously moved to urban cities and rural poverty considered as push factors. In many developing countries comparing to developed countries, it is rural poverty that drives people from the rural areas into the city in search of employment, food, shelter and education (Gyabaah ,undated:1-2). The natural population increase as cause of urban expansion is fuelled by improved medical care, better sanitation and improved food supplies, which reduce death rates and cause populations to grow in both developing and developed countries (Gyabaah, undated:1-2).

During the last few decades urban or city population has grown as a result of the expansion of administrative boundaries due to the concentration of the economic, social, political and administrative organs of a nation or region that cities has made them magnets for rich as well as

poor households (Drescher & Laquinta, 2002 : 5).

Reclassification of the rural areas being as part of an administrative body to the urban municipality is another cause for population increase in cities. According to Drescher & Laquinta (2002: 7) reclassification is most likely occurred in places with a supposed economic advantage and the capacity to absorb non-agricultural labor as a direct result of occupation of areas that are markedly non-urban. As a result, say Redman & Jones (2004:3) many cities are fast growing at their periphery, swallowing former villages and croplands, transforming them into industrial areas, shantytowns, or less-dense suburban developments. Thus, by administratively incorporating inhabitants with non-urban lifestyles into the political authority, all of the residents become urban. That Ruiz, N. (undated: 5) called peri-urbanization refers to the emergence and consolidation an urban–rural fringe.

This implies that, urban population increases is likely associated with urban land extension towards the peripheral rural farmland in need of space for construction of residential houses, industrial and commercial enterprises and infrastructure that leads to the conversion of extensive arable land.

These dramatic demographic shifts towards urban areas driven by the urbanization across the world have different rates among developing and developed countries as indicated by Gyabaah et.al. (2006:4). Africa will continue to lead the world in urban growth followed by Asia.

## **2.3 - DEVELOPMENT INDUCED DIPLACEMENT**

According to Dhru (2010:12) development-induced displacement is defined as enforcing out of the rural communities from their homelands for urban economic development. Accordingly, Mishira (2009) classifies the types of people displacement in to three kinds namely; Disaster related displacement; Development related displacement and conflict induced displacement that include water supply program; urban infrastructure and transportation development; energy development; agriculture expansion; parks and forest reserves; and population redistribution programs that make people to leave out from their ancestral land forcibly. Development is fundamentally about redefining of space or land requirement for greater good of improvement be it a wider range or smaller scale that are locally initiated have the potential for causing displacement (Vandergeest, 2003).

Several researches have been empirically evidenced that expansion of urbanization is most likely associated with spatial pattern of land use change of the peri-urban agricultural land that eventually forces people to be displaced from their original environments is often a life changing event (Dhru 2010:12; and Mishra 2009). Urban expansion process as one of the development induced displacement phenomenon now a day is increasing pressures on land use change for the acquisition of land by the government due to urban population increases, rapid economic development, and increasing infrastructure requirements especially in the fast growing economy like India and China (Kelly, 2010).

With this kind of development, Martin (2007) says that millions of people displaced eventually will expose for economic hardship in loss of access to agricultural land as recurrent factor undermining the livelihoods of displaced people. Adding to this Liu, et. al, (2005:2) explain that the urban land use expansion has produced tremendous social, economic, and environmental consequences, including reductions of arable lands, population migration, and divergence of economic growth between cities and countryside.

In recent decades, many developing countries in the world are experiencing an unprecedented rate of urbanization. Fazal (2000: 133) asserts that the loss of agricultural land to urbanization is most severe in low and middle income than high-income countries where the involvement of better land use management is high. As a result of this by 2000, more than 476,000 hectares of land a year are lost for built up area in low and middle income nations (Fazal , 2000:133). This implies that whenever rapid industrial development and urbanization is taking place with the absence of proper land use management, the potential possibility for the transformation of more and more land away from agricultural production is inevitable.

An important feature of the global trend of urbanization accompanied with rapid increase of population has negative and positive consequences. These positive perspectives given that when cities are properly managed , urban centers can play major role in providing employment, shelter and services as well as serving as centers of culture, learning and technological development, portals to the rest of the world, industrial centers for the processing of agricultural products and manufacturing, and places to generate income (UNCHS, 2001c).

On the other hand, according to Maxwell, et. al. (1998) pushing out of relatively self-reliant small scale holding farmers without replacement by any economic system that guarantees

community or individual survival is the negative consequences of urbanization in terms of loss of agricultural land. Because of this, Maxwell says that the loss of agricultural livelihoods leads to the rapid growth of a semi-proletarian in the informal economy that often grows only by absorbing more participants without an accompanying increase in overall economic output in the peri-urban areas.

Land constitutes one of the most critical factors of production in subsistence farm based rural households. Its significance stems from the role it plays as a primary source of food, feed, access to credit, and social legitimacy and entitlement to development intervention by different actors. Hence, lack of access to land can easily make life complicated; and increase vulnerability to poverty and food insecurity.

## **2.4- CHANGES OF LIVELIHOODS IN THE PERI-URBAN AREAS**

Peri-urban rural households have various sources of income and other resources including a range of farm, nonfarm and off-farm, which together provide a variety of exchange entitlement for food, and cash constitute livelihood system (Belayneh, 2002). Livelihood system incorporates not only current pattern of consumption but also long and short-term objectives to avoid destitution or compromising future standard of living. The word livelihood used in different ways; but for the purpose of this study, the following commonly cited definition in contemporary literature is adopted:

*“A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base (Chambers and Conway, 1992 cited in DFID, 2001).”*

The sustainable livelihood approach is an analytical framework that helps us to understand how people change the different resources they access to livelihoods. The livelihood approach tries to portray the interrelation between people, the physical environment and government, and how these interactions affect livelihood strategies and food security with in a simplified framework possible (Degefa, 2005). The livelihood approach brings a wide range of interrelated factors that

affect people's livelihood under a single framework. Maxwell (2001) defines sustainable livelihoods as:

*“ The ability of the livelihood system to deal with and recover from shocks and stresses, by means of coping (short-term, reversible response) or by adaptation (a long-term change in livelihood strategy), and also the ability of the livelihood system and the natural resource on which it depends to maintain or enhance productivity over time.”*

The sustainability or vulnerability of livelihood of a household is therefore a function of the interplay between households access to different livelihood capitals (resources), the existing context (history, trend, vulnerability/shock), the mediating process (institutions, organizations, and social relations at work), the activities, and the resulting livelihood strategies that a household pursue (Scoones , 1998 cited in Degefa 2005; Eliis, 2000)

The resources at a household's disposal comprise both human capabilities—skills, education, and the ability to work (including the availability of work as well as the health and nutritional status of workers)—and other assets such as natural resources, savings and financial resources, and the web of social relations in which members of the household engage. Decisions regarding how these resources are mobilized and allocated and the activities that result from these decisions constitute livelihood strategies. They include not only activities that directly earn income, but also the coping strategies used when normal income-generating activities fail or are inadequate for sufficient outcomes. And they include other household activities that do not generate income but are necessary for achieving welfare. The income, however much or little, resulting from these activities must then be allocated to competing demands, consumption, investment, or savings in order to achieve desired outcomes, which include the basic needs

According to Maxwell (2001) and DFID (2001), livelihood approach with some distinctive attributes that make preferable in the analysis of the food security situation of households or communities; these include – it is people centered, holistic, gives attention to contextual and institutional settings, emphasizes on various multiple type of capitals/resources, and understand livelihood strategies as multiple and dynamic.

Peri-urban areas surrounding the urban areas are characterized as one of the most vulnerable

geographic areas for the risk subjected to farm lands loss in the expansion of urbanization that make farmers loss of livelihood assets. According to Mette et.al (2008: 4), peri -urban defined as rural areas subjected to the influence of a nearby city or town related to the concept of ‘hidden urbanization’, that is a useful change for conversion of buildings.

The link between loss of land, livelihood and vulnerability is devastatingly understandable. According to Robinson, (2003:17) loss of farmlands of the peri-urban farmers due to urban expansion is uprooting from ownership increases the risk of landlessness, joblessness and food Insecurity that people will fall into temporary or constant malnutrition. According to Maxwell and Frankenberger (1992) cited in Eshetu (2000) risk to food insecurity could emanate from natural causes (such as drought, human and animal epidemic, flood, earthquake), institutions and policy failure (tax, removal of subsidy, property right), market failure, lack of employment opportunities and change and failure in community obligations.

## **2.5 - URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY**

The remarkable shifts in geographical distribution of people from rural to urban out migration to cities is causing rapid urban growth often beyond the absorbance capacity of many cities (Haregewoin, 2005). Growth in urban poverty, food insecurity and undernourishment will go together with urbanization (Garrett, 2000:2). The projection for the unprecedented urban growth in the 20<sup>th</sup> century is becoming the concern for many disciplines with a fear that cities will be unable to accommodate large population increase. The concern for the health specialist is associated with the possibility of the urban population suffering in poor health conditions and for environmentalists it is largely worried about to global warming, climate change, rising sea levels, change in vegetation, and severe weather events as the consequence of carbon emissions (UN-Habitat 2010: 2; and Garrett, 2000: 3). According to Babanyara, et.al, (2010:1-2) cited in Tipping et al. (2005) in the developing countries, 40% to 60% of urban dwellers have inadequate sanitation vulnerable to sanitation-related diseases. The share of the urban poor among all poor in developing countries expected to continue rising and will likely reach 50 percent around 2030 (Linn, J. F. 2010: sec1:4).

Some reasons cited in some literatures, the occurrence of hunger in cities of most developing countries are high rates of population growth away from productive capabilities, high rates of

income inequality, land degradation and soil erosion, as well as a host of institutional and economic factors limiting developing societies from achieving food security (Rabinowicz, J. 2002, cited in Allen, 1993). This implies that household income and food security show large connection between them that a greater level of food insecurity is the result of lower income source.

In order to address the critical problems of food security faced the urban population effective policy and program that could create jobs for income sources for consumption. Garrett, L. J. (2000: 3) Policies should focus on improving the effects of inevitable urbanization and migration that could support the livelihood strategies of both urban migrants and urban residents providing support to migrants rather than discriminating against them. Certainly, in many countries rural development will remain essential to reducing poverty and improving food security and nutrition (Garrett, L. J.2000:4).

## **2.6. CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS OF FOOD SECURITY**

The idea of food security evolved through different stages due to changes in development thinking in general, change in level of analysis and change of the food problem in the real world (Maxwell, 2001). According to IFPRI (1999), about 250 food security definitions exist in the literature world, which developed and used by different organizations/institutions mostly with small alterations or differences.

The world food conference in 1975 defined food security as: “Availability at all times of adequate world supplies of basic food-staff to sustain a steady expansion of food consumption and to offset fluctuations in production” (UN, 1975 cited in Maxwell, 2001). The main concern during the 1970s was therefore food availability at national or global level either through own production or import. Latter, it has realized that the food availability at national and global level (supply security) cannot guarantee food security at household level (Maxwell, 2001).

The shortcomings of the early understanding of food security causes for the development of new insights that shift the understanding of food security form global and national level to household level (Debebe, 1995; Degefa, 2005; Maxwell, 2001). Amartya Sen credited as the pioneer economist initiating the development of the concept of access and ‘entitlement’. According to him, households may suffer food insecurity in a region or a country where adequate food is

available because of lack of access due to their inability to produce by their own or purchase food, i.e. because of failure in entitlement ‘endowment’ or ‘exchange’ entitlement (Degefa, 2005). Therefore, both availability of food and access to food are two essential determinants of food security. Although the first is the necessary condition, yet it does not necessarily ensure the latter. Thus, in the 1980s, the focus of unit of analysis shifted from national and global (macro) to household (micro) level; and from aggregate food supply to access.

## **2.7. CAUSES OF FOOD INSECURITY**

According to Maxwell and Frankenberger (1992 cited in Eshetu, 2000) risk to food security could originate from natural causes (such as drought, human and animal epidemic, flood, earthquake), institutions and policy failure (tax, removal of subsidy, property right), market failure, lack of employment opportunities and change and failure in community obligations. On the other hand, according to Maxwell and et.al (1998) particularly in the peri urban settings loss of livelihoods asset such as agricultural farmlands for the purpose of house construction and industrial development in the process of urban expansion is a cause of food insecurity.

Based on their degree of response to different shocks, households are divided in to three categories: enduring Households (households that maintain household food security on a continuous basis); Resilient Household (are households which suffer shocks, but recover very quickly); and Fragile Households (are households increasingly insecure in response to shocks).

According to (IFAD, 1992 cited in Debebe, 1995), household food security determined by a number of interrelated factors starting from immediate factors that affect food supply at household level to basic factors, which conditioned the overall economic system of a given country. Among the most important determinant factors of food security at household level include: access to different resources such as social support systems, land, presence of adult labor in the family, physical capital (functioning of market and infrastructure), cash, livestock holding; agro-ecology, and level of diversification (presence of non-farm income).

## **2.8- FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS**

Household food security is an important measure of social being. Food security measurement is a delicate, complex and difficult task, requiring careful planning and inquiry in order to avoid



wrong or misleading conclusions. It is advisable to devise workable indicators of household food access in order to identify the food insecure and characterize the nature of their food insecurity (IFPRI, 1999).

Given the multidimensional nature of food security, practitioners and policy makers have long recognized the need for a variety of means of measurement (FAO 2013 in Daniel Maxwell,D., Coates, J., and Vaitla, B,(2013). Different writers said that up to 450 foods security indicator tools developed and used by different practitioners, organizations or institutions (ibid). Food security coping strategy index is one of the food security measurement tools has used by various organizations and institutions to monitor food security status at household and community levels.

According to Devereux, (2001) in Mjonono, M. Ngidi, M and Hendriks. S., 2009) coping strategies define as a response to unfavorable events or shocks. On other hand Snel and Staring (2001 in Mjonono. M, Ngidi, M.and Hendriks, 2009), say that “all the strategically selected acts that individuals and households in a poor socio-economic position use to restrict their expense or earn some extra income to enable them to pay for the basic necessities such as food, clothing, shelter and not fall too far below their society level of welfare”. The most important advantages of the coping strategy index of food security measurement as indicated by Hoddinott, J, (March, 1999) are easy to implement, typically taking less than three minutes per household and directly captures notions of adequacy and vulnerability.

According to (ibid), the household questionnaire information from sample groups summarized by counting number of strategies used by households in which the higher sum is the more food insecure, and calculating a weighted sum of these different coping strategies, where the weights reflect the frequency and the severity of the household's response.

Coping strategy index of food security indicators measured behaviors in terms of index scale expressed in to four ranks of categories based on range of severity. According to Gary .B, and et.al (2000), it is often useful to simplify the food security scale into a small set of categories, each one representing a meaningful range of severity on the underlying scale and to discuss the percentage of the population in each of these categories.

**1) *Food secure* —** Households that show no or minimal evidence of food insecurity.

- 2) ***Food insecure without hunger*** — Food insecurity is evident in household members' concerns about adequacy of the household food supply and in adjustments to household food management, including reduced quality of food and increased unusual coping patterns. Little or no reduction in members' food intake reported.
- 3) ***Food insecure with hunger (moderate)*** — Food intake for adults in the household reduced to an extent that implies, adults have repeatedly experienced the physical sensation of hunger.
- 4) ***Food insecure with hunger (severe)*** — At this level, all households with children have reduced the children's food intake to an extent indicating that the children have experienced hunger. For some other households with children, this already has occurred at an earlier stage of severity. Adults in household with and without children have repeatedly experienced a more extensive reduction of foodstuff intake.

## **2.9- LIVELIHOOD CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

This study adopts the livelihoods developed by DFID (2001) as the framework offers an opportunity for a comprehensive view of different components of peri-urban livelihoods, the interaction and interdependence between these components in the most simplified form possible. It helps to orderly view the complexities of different livelihood components and makes clear the many factors that affect livelihoods of the peri-urban community reclassified due to urban expansion.

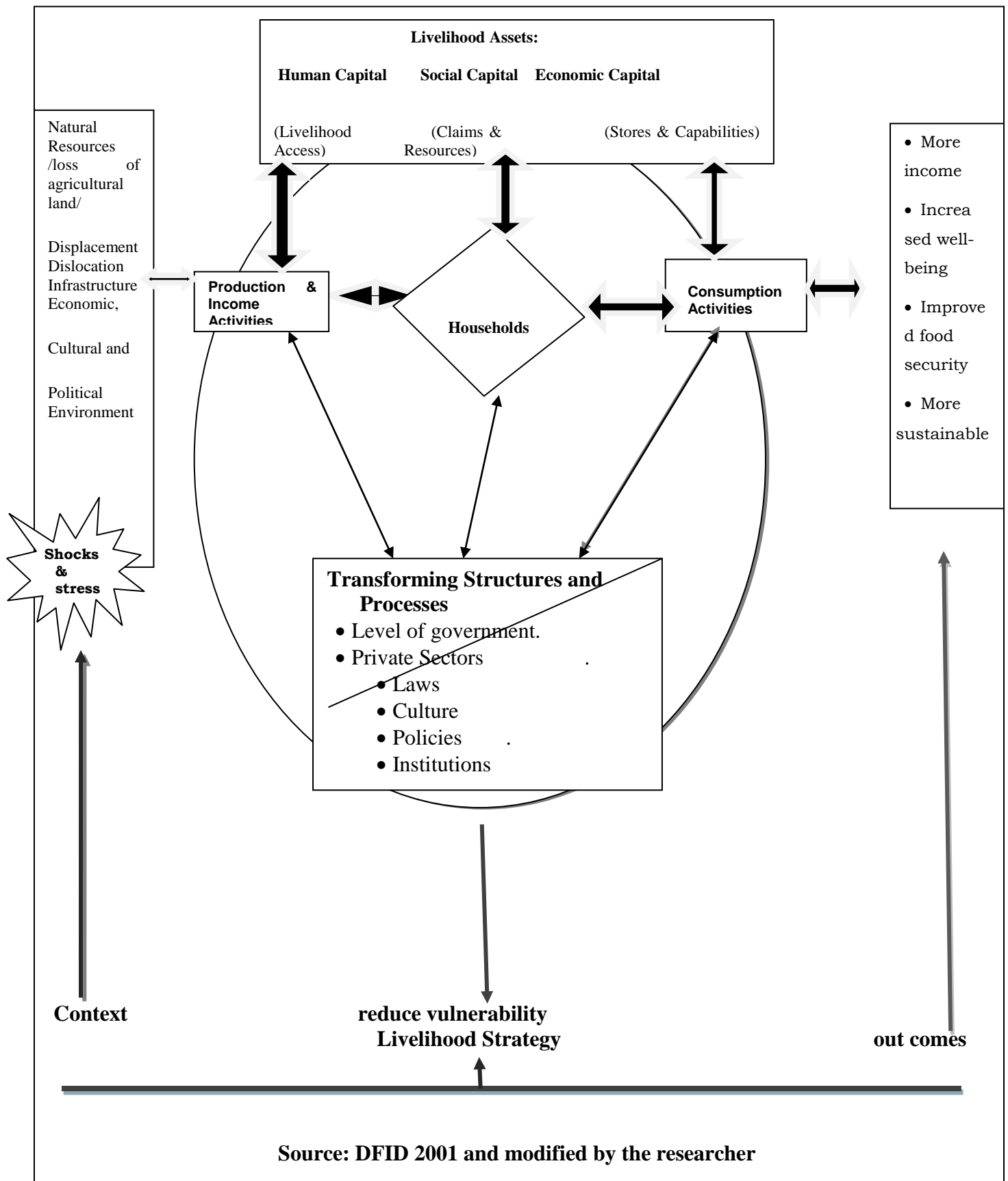
The impact of urbanization on peri-urban environment and livelihoods can be seen in two ways: positive and negative. According to Alaci (2010) well planned and managed urban growth and development can serve as a positive development factor. The benefits could be seen in terms of high demand on agricultural produces, access to developed extension services, and opportunities to non-farm employment (Satterthwaite and Tacoli, 2003). However, unguided urbanization, like in most developing countries, negatively affects the natural environment and livelihoods in peri-urban areas (UN-HABITAT, 2010).

Given the experiences of its high correlation with economic development, particularly in developed countries (Henderson, 2003), urbanization is still prescribed to least urbanized countries like Ethiopia (Woldehanna, 2008). In addition to multi-factors driven it, government's policies are considered as

key development interventions in promoting urbanization. In this regard, the impact of urbanization on peri-urban environment and livelihoods can be evaluated as like any development intervention effects. Impact evaluation is the systematic identification of these positive or negative effects, which are intended or not, brought by a given development activity on households and environment (WB, 2004).

Although this livelihood framework may not provide a guidelines for solving problems of all causes and effects in urban poverty reduction, it does, however, suggest a way of organizing the policy analysis of livelihoods that identifies main components (assets, mediating processes, context, and activities), encourages thinking about the critical link between them (Ellis, 2000). DFID's livelihood framework views people in the context of vulnerability; within this context people have access to various livelihoods capitals that get meaning and value through the prevailing social, institutional and organizational environment. This environment also influences the way people combine and use livelihood assets (livelihood strategies) in pursuit of their livelihood objective

**Figure 1- Sustainable Livelihood Conceptual Framework**



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter deals with the research design and strategy, data type and sources, sample size and sampling techniques, data collection methods and instruments, and methods of data analysis and presentation as the research method employed in this study.

#### **3.1- RESEARCH DESIGN AND STRATEGY**

##### **3.1.1- RESEARCH STRATEGY**

In order to elicit information on the impacts of urban expansion in the pre-urban rural community's livelihood assets that helps to understand the perceptions and attitudes of the food security status of farmers and then determine the characteristics of the selected population on one or more variables, questioning the subjects was the research strategy employed in this study. For the case in point, two types of questionings were employed. These were written and oral questionnaires conducted to get the data from the samples and the selected key informants. Although they served for similar purposes in gathering information, each of the questionnaires had its own advantages.

A structured questionnaire was chosen as a research strategy to be used not only in the social , health, political economy, psychology, educational aspects of the respondents but it was also found advantageous for the following issues. In the first place, it initiated the respondents to give accurate information that was highly valuable for the research. The other was that the written questionnaire contains the same item for all respondents and it was easy to summarize and analyze. The last advantage was that it is easier in collecting information comparing with others. This questionnaire had been administered through trained enumerators.

As far as interview is concerned, a face-to-face strategy was employed for collecting information. It naturally affords greater flexibility than others do. In this case, interviewers could shift from one set of question to another without confusing the interviewee and the interviewer could have vast possibility to clarify the cases freely to avoid misunderstandings of questions and concepts. On the other hand, as interview it is easy to observe the physical, emotional as well as facial expressions of the respondents .So, the researcher could manage all the factors and then

got reliable data that helped the researcher to triangulate the information and ensure its reliability. The strategy employed to administer the oral interview was through focus group discussions.

### **3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN**

Urban expansion towards the peripheral farmland community in favor of urban development projects for economic and infrastructure development, residential house construction would result the loss of farmers' assets. Farmers' livelihood assets loss in turn brings the lessening of income outputs of evicted farmers that may lead to food insecurity..

To understand the effects of urban expansion on the surrounding pre-urban rural communities and the intervention made by the urban local government for rehabilitation made for farmers, a descriptive survey research design was employed. This research design was preferable to conduct this research as the respondents sample were large in number to give answers to the questions about their attitudes and opinions towards the issue and it was found useful to analyze the data that could reveal the present conditions. Most importantly, descriptive survey research design is popular to determine whether two or more groups differ on some variables of interest.

In this study, both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. The quantitative inferential approach was used to generate data in quantitative form, which can be subjected to accurate quantitative analysis in a formal and inflexible fashion to infer characteristics or relationships of population. It usually means survey research where a sample of population studied through questioning and interviewing to determine its characteristics to infer that whether population has the same characteristics or not

The other approach used for this study was qualitative approach was concerned with the subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and perceptions in which such situations where the function of the researcher's insights and impressions that generated results either in non-quantitative form or in the form which were not subjected to exact quantitative analysis

Questionnaire, interview and focus group discussions were employed to collect the data for the study. The data gathered were triangulated using the above two approaches of data analysis. Therefore, the researcher believed that these approaches could make the findings of the research more reliable.

## **3.2- DATA TYPE AND DATA SOURCES**

### **3.2.1- DATA TYPE**

In the process of urbanization towards the pre-urban agricultural community will cause the loss of various assets, including farmlands. This in turn will bring negative consequences in the the livelihood and the food security of the evicted farmers. The purpose of this study was to assess the multi dimensional impacts of urbanization on farmers and the strategy programs employed by local government to rehabilitate the evicted farmers to ensure food security by creating access for diversifying income sources.

Therefore, the types of data and information collected during assessment generally were focused on to identifying effects of urbanization on displaced farmers. In specific terms, the type of information collected were, types and extent of asset loss, occupational change after eviction, changes in income earned after eviction, program strategy of local government interventions for the rehabilitation of the farmers after displacement, and various partner organizations involvement on program intervention for rehabilitation and the food security level of the farmers before and after displacement.

### **3.2.2- DATA SOURCES**

The required data were collected both from primary and secondary sources. The primary sources of the data were the selected household heads of evicted farmers and key informants treated through questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussion /FGD/ in the target local rural communities. Therefore, qualitative and quantitative data were collected for the in-depth analysis and understanding of the status of the affected farmers. These data helped to take advantage of comparison of the two types of data to understand the issue.

The modular questionnaire prepared and administered to the household heads were the primary source of the quantitative data such as demographic characteristics of household members, asset possession, income, and others. It further complemented by qualitative data generated using PRA tools such as focus group discussions; key informant interviews and observation to explore attitudes, behaviors and experiences. They attempt to get in-depth opinions from participants.

### 3.3- SAMPLE SIZE DETERMINATION AND SAMPLING METHOD

#### 3.3.1- SAMPLE SIZE DETERMINATION

To determine the desired sample size out of the target population, the following statistical approach was used with the following equation.

$$N = \frac{2z^2 pq}{d^2}$$

Where: N = the desired sample size,

z = the standard normal deviate set at 1.96 which corresponds to the 95 percent confidence level

P = the proportion of behavior under study set at 50%

q = 1 – p,

d = desired precision of results set at 0.05, and 2 is the correction factor.

$$n = \frac{2 \times 1.96^2 \times 0.05 \times 0.95}{0.05^2}$$

$$n = \frac{2 \times 3.8416 \times 0.05 \times 0.95}{0.002}$$

$$n = \frac{0.364952}{.0025} = 145.9808$$

$$n = 146$$

To determine the total sample respondents from the 2461 population targeted for the study, the Kothari formula used for calculating, (Kothari, 2004).

#### 3.3.2 -SAMPLING METHOD

Both probability and non-probability sampling techniques were applied for this study. With regard to non-probability sampling, the researcher purposively selected all the 6 pre-urban rural kebeles that surrounding Kombolcha town in which the highest expansion of the town has been observed since 2005.

After determining sample size respondents of 146 out of 2461 evicted farmers in the six pre-urban kebeles, the stratified sampling technique was employed to determine the corresponding



share of each kebele's representative number of sample size respondents. This was due to fact that number of evicted farmers in each target kebeles was not proportionately equal in number. Regarding the selection of sample respondents, a probability random sampling technique, lottery system was used to obtain the required number of respondents. The basic principle of scientific sampling is that every sampling unit would have a known positive probability to be selected.

**Table 1- Sample households selected based on numbers of displaced farmers at each kebeles.**

No	Name of selected kebeles	Kebele code	Number of farmers displaced	Sample population size		
				M	F	Total
1	Abakolba	6	320	18	3	21
2	Mutegarar	7	737	39	4	43
3	Erfo	8	137	5	3	8
4	Tiyuamba	9	257	13	2	15
5	Metene	10	445	21	5	26
6	Galesa	11	565	25	8	33
Total			2461	121	25	146

**Source: Household Survey, 2013**

### **3.4-DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND INSTRUMENTS**

A preliminary field assessment was conducted in the study area, and it was after this brief visit that the research instruments were slightly touched to fit to the local context. In addition, actual primary data collection was made in the July and August 2013.

Both primary and secondary data were used for the study to obtain the required data and information accordingly. This section provides a brief overview of the different primary and secondary data collection techniques, and the type of information gathered from each source.

### **3.4.1 PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION**

In the primary data (both qualitative and quantitative) were collected from primary sources through household survey, focus group discussion, key informant interview and observation.

#### **3.4.1.1- HOUSEHOLD SURVEY**

Information related to household demographic and socio-economic characteristics, extent and types of livelihood asset loss, amount of annual income of the household, the support made to rehabilitate evicted farmers for better living and status of food security before and after eviction collected through household survey.

#### **3.4.1.2- FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD)**

Knowledge creation and the generation of potential solutions should be carried out by those whose livelihood strategies are the subject of the study. Thus, well-informed individuals in the community usually have valuable information, especially with respect to qualitative issues that was not captured by the household survey. In light of this, FGD participants were selected to represent the different cross-sections of the community in terms of sex, age, social position, and affection by urban expansion. In order to obtain relevant information as well as to triangulate and validate data, two FGD groups were organized for discussion having a total number of 22. The one group was drawn from different offices that contained government officials and office experts. The other FGD group that contained 12 participants were selected from targeted population of which 2 representatives drawn in each 6 rural kebeles. Selection of participants has done with close participation of development agents and local administration.

#### **3.4.1.3- KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (KII)**

Similarly, key informant interviewees deliberately selected from individuals believed to have comprehensive knowledge about the area under study gave information. Efforts had been made to include the different spectrum of views from various individuals of different professional and social backgrounds. Consequently, experts from municipal administration office, Finance and economic development office, urban agriculture department office, small-scale industry development office, development agents, were involved in the key informant interview. The

interview was conducted in the presence of the researcher based on a predesigned checklist. The information collected from KIs was used to triangulate and increase reliability of the information collected by other techniques. Ten (10) individuals have participated in the key informant's interview.

### **3.4.2 SECONDARY DATA COLLECTION**

Secondary data were collected from published and un-published sources at 'Woreda', zonal and regional level. The major sources were reports, plans, and publications of various government departments and NGOs working in the area. Furthermore, information from CSA was utilized. Area locations and demographic and socio-economic profiles of the study 'Woreda' and region are some of the information generated from these sources.

### **3.5 -METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION**

The tools for quantitative data analysis were descriptive statistics such as percentage frequencies, mean and standard deviation. The data obtained from interview and group discussion with government office experts and community members selected in the pre-urban evicted farmers were analyzed qualitatively

With regard to the data gathered from household survey, field supervisor checked every completed questionnaire on the same day. The pre-coded questionnaires entered and analyzed using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) computer software program. Descriptive statistics such as frequencies, mean, percentages, as well as paired sample test (T- test] applied to understand the relationship and associations between variables were employed. Finally, the results presented in tables, figures and charts.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA**

#### **4.1. GENERAL BACK GROUND OF THE STUDY AREA**

##### **4.1.1 - GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION**

Kombolcha is an industrial town found in the north-central part of Ethiopia in South Wollo Zone of the Amhara Regional state. It is situated at a distance of 377 km from north of Addis Ababa, 505 km from the Regional capital city, Bahirdar, 23 km from the zonal Town Dessie and 533 km from port Djibouti.

Astronomically the Town is located at about 11°6' and latitude and 39°45'E longitude. The delimitation of the Town is bounded by Dessie Zuria Woreda in the north – east and north – west, Kalu Woreda in the south and Albuko Woreda in the south – west.

##### **4.1.2- DEMOGRAPHY**

According to the 2007 population and housing census of Central Statistics Authority, the Population of Kombolcha Town is estimated 85,337 of which 58,642 (68.72%) resides in Urban Kebeles and the rest 26,695 (31.28 %) resides in the newly reclassified rural Kebeles. When we see the sex composition of the population of the town, 41,947 (49.15 %) are males and the rest 43,390 (50.85 percent) are females.

The latest population projection information gained from kombolcha town Finance and Economic development office indicates that the population of the town is estimated to be 104,695 of which 75481(72%) of them are urban and 29214 (28%) are also resides in the rural areas surrounding peri-urban kebles (Kombolcha town FED office, 2013). The trend of population increase in Kombolcha town as compared to the 2007 census with the population projection of the municipality, in every year an estimated of 3226.3 people is added to the town. It is either through migration or else through rate of natural increase.

***Table: 2- Population size of Kombolcha Town***

No.	Sex	Urban	Rural	Total
1	Male	28,387	13,560	41,947
2	Female	30,255	13,135	43,390
Total		58,642	26,695	85,337

***Source: Central Statistics Authority Population and Housing Census report (2007)***

### **4.1.3- THE BRIEF HISTORY OF KOMBOLCHA TOWN.**

There are two oral assumptions forwarded on how the town of Kombolcha has its present name. According to the unpublished municipality document of Kombolcha, the first assumption is that the name of the town was derived from the Italian word called "KOBO LOCHIA" which means a place where available with electricity power. The second assumption is that the name has derived from OROMGNA word called "KOMBOLSHA" which means an area surrounded by "NECHI ZAF". However, there is no documentary evidence that could states the exact date when Kombolcha town was established. Nevertheless, there are several assumptions provided about the date of establishment by various writers.

According to Tadese (1972), the foundation of Kombolcha town dated back to the late first millennium of the current era stated based on the evidence records of the archeological findings that some Christian settlements remain in the area. On the other hand, Kombolcha administration office document relates the establishment of Kombolcha town with the Italian occupation in the year 1928 E.C.

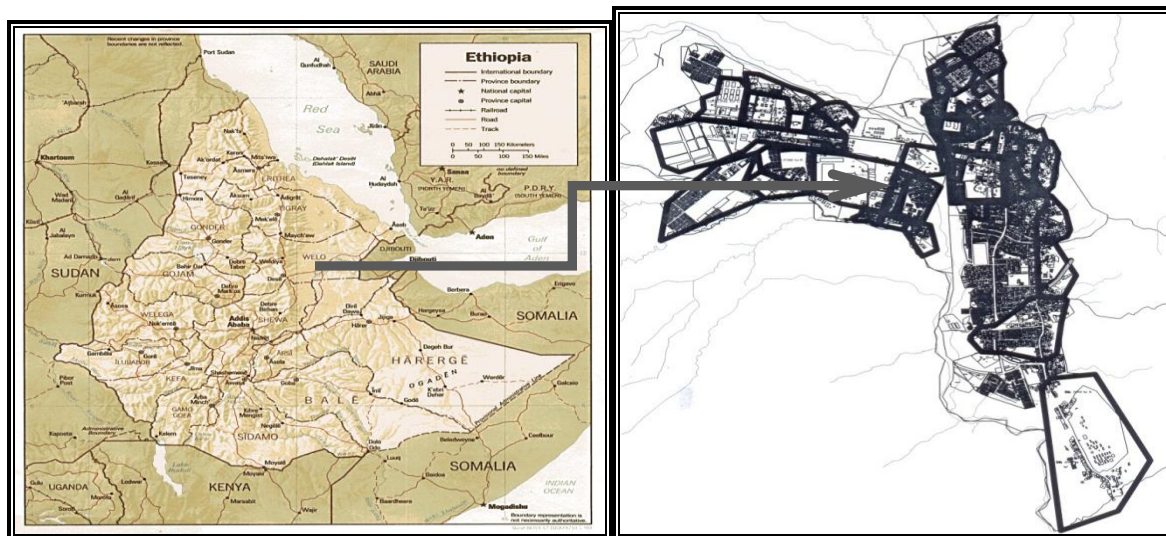
However, there is evidence that Kombolcha served as a residence for Italian military troops. Tadesse (1972) describes that kombolcha during the Italian occupation was one of the towns where postal and telephone services, clinic, tobacco shop, barrack villages found available that improvements has made by Italians. During the Derg regime, the town also served as a centre for the United Nations and some relief organizations to distribute food aid for victim population and regions during the 1984 famine (Kombolcha municipality document, 2010).

#### 4.1.4- ADMINISTRATION

As of the municipality document (2010), the town has gotten its official charter in 1943. It is the one amongst oldest municipalities established in Ethiopia. To redirect the perspectives of the future development of Kombolcha town, three master plans had been prepared further enhance its development. The first and the second master plans were prepared in the year 1981 and 1985 by the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing. National urban development institute also prepared the third master plan that has gained revised in the year 2002. However, the revised master plan was no more functioning in view of unfolding existing circumstances that offer new opportunities to redefine the roles played by Kombolcha town. Due to this, National Planning Institute has prepared development plan in 2001.

Kombolcha is one of the three towns in South Wollo who have a status of city administration. It is also the second standard town in Amhara Regional state grouped with Debrebirhane and Debremarkos. This city political administration has given in 2005. Even though, the town given a status of city administration, it is one of the Woredas of South Wollo Zone. The City standard given to it along with zonal capitals (Debrebirhane and Debremarkos) is due to its strategic location, and being one of the few towns in the country where there is a relative concentration of large scale manufacturing activities are found.

**Figure 2- Location and Map of Kombolcha town in Ethiopian**



**Source, Kombolcha municipality, 2013**

#### **4.1.5- URBAN EXPANSION TOWARDS THE PERI-URBAN AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY.**

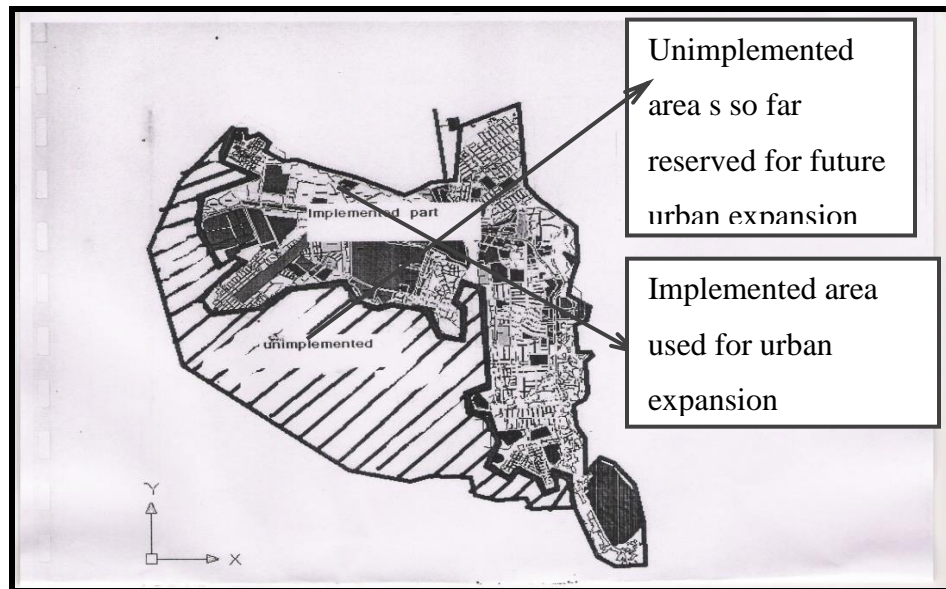
The structure of urban local government administration in Amhara Regional State was set out in ‘The Revised Proclamation for the establishment, Organization, Definition of Powers, and Duties of Urban Centers of regional State, Proclamation No. 91/2003’.

Amhara regional state has classified its urban centers in to four hierarchies taking in to account their population size, administration status, occupation of city residents and the strategic importance they have for future development as City Administration, Amalgamated City Administration , metropolitan city Administration, Lead Municipality, Sub-Municipality and Emerging Towns ( ZIKRE HIG, Regulation No. 17/2004). As far, Kombolcha being the home of some several industries and have more intense economic interaction with distant located urban cities such Addis Ababa, Djibouti, Asayta, Mekelle and Gondar, has selected at Regional and Federal level is selected and recognized as industrial development center town since 2005.

Before 2005, the town of Kombolcha had only five urban kebeles administered under it and six kebeles that are found surrounding the town, which administered under the nearby woredas of Kallu and Dessie Zuria. Following the recognition that the town selected as a center of industrial development, the six kebeles formerly considered as rural residences reclassified as urban kebeles in the year 2005. The former land holding of the town was 21.81 km<sup>2</sup> /2181.11-hectares. The current land holding of the Town is 524.68km<sup>2</sup>/52456.8 hectare since it has expanded 5-10 km radius along the whole direction of the Town.

Since then, 2461 farmers evicted partially or totally from their farmlands. The farmland taken away for urban development is used for construction of international airport, industry zone development, higher education institute establishment, and very little relative to the others for residential house construction. During when farmers were losing their farmlands in favor of urban development, benefit packages implementation was one of the interventions as part of rehabilitation that the Kombolcha municipality administration had employed. (See table 1 for further information for the number of evicted farmer based on kebele).

**Figure 3- Kombolcha town map, which illustrates un-implemented and implemented urban land areas.**



Source Kombolcha town municipality (2010)

Since 2005 kombolcha town urban expansion total area coverage has reached 52456.8 hectares due to the reclassification of the six peri-urban rural kebeles . As we can see from land use inventory table 3 below the total area currently Kombolcha town has used for various development purpose is a total 2181.11 hectares, which is 4.16%, and the rest 95.84 % of the land is now ideal in which most of them are in the hands of the farmers that still not paid compensation.



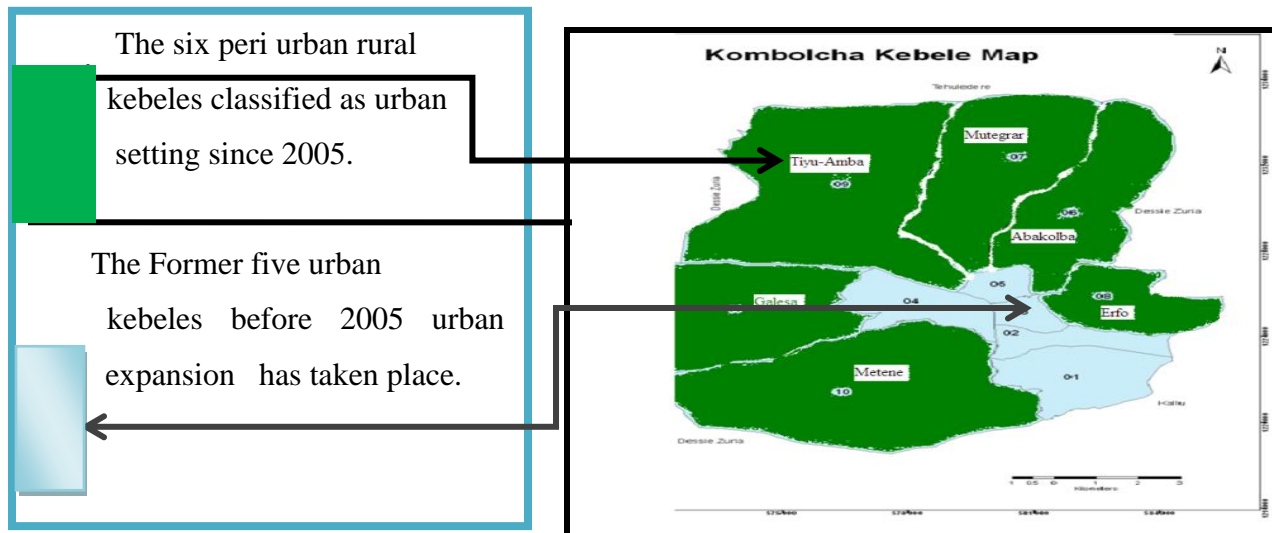
**Table 3-.Land use inventory of Kombolcha town in the years 2005-2011**

Land use	2005		2011		Change
	Hectare	%	Hectare	%	
Residential /mixed and pure/	447.20	23.62	2857.89	24.21	639.06
Industrial and warehouses	500.53	26.43	943.89	8.00	188.58
Commercial	30.49	1.61	65.95	0.56	216.30
Social services/ Educational ,health, civic and culture etc institutes like church and mosques	16.16	0.85	185.03	1.57	1144.99
Municipality services /offices, prison etc	196.61	10.38	7.61	0.06	-2583.57
Open space and recreational	703.69	.15	68.36	0.58	-608.54
Road and transport /air port , rail way etc	38.00	2.01	817.07	7.02	2150.18
Urban agriculture	0.63	0.03	611.28	5.18	97028.57
Forestry	47.28	2.50	5914.90	50.11	12510.36
Special function /water logged, swampy areas abandoned military camp and vacant lands	200.7	10.56	319.41	2.71	159.15
<b>Total land area</b>	<b>2181.11</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>11803.27</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62.14</b>

**Source, Zenebe consults urban development and planning (2003 E.C) and Kombolcha municipality (2010).**

As shown from the above table 3, the total land size of Kombolcha town before 2005 the area coverage expansion towards the six-peri urban rural kebeles was 2181.11 hectares. Out of the total urban land size of Kombolcha town, the share of industrial development and housing was estimated 26.43% and 23.62% respectively. The urban area coverage after expansion as shown from the table above has increased to 11803.27 hectares land, which is 6.23 times as large as before 2005 urban expansion and less by 4.44 times from the total ideal area coverage expected from the expansion with a radius of 5-10 kms from all direction to the peri urban rural kebeles.

**Figure 4- Kombolcha town expansion towards peri urban rural kebeles**



Source Kiombolcha town municipality, 2010

#### **4.1.6- KOMBOLCHA AS CENTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Kombolcha is one of the few towns in Ethiopia with a relatively high concentration of large and small-scale manufacturing plants. During the imperial and Derge regimes, the town also had a considerable number of industrial plants. They have been using to increase access for expanding job opportunity for the urban dwellers.

According to the municipality document (2010), among the several industrial plants, the main ones are Kombolcha Textile, BGI brewery factory, COSPI steel and metal industry, ELFORA meat processing factory, Kombolcha leather factory, and Flour factory. After 1991 following the downfall of the Derg, Kombolcha town had enjoyed expansion of industries because of the government policy of urban development. For the purpose of industrial development, the Kombolcha municipality administration has taken action to expand its spatial coverage towards the rural kebeles through reclassification program and as a result, 2461 farmers were forced to abandoned their farmlands. After 1991, a considerable number of industrial plant owners have agreed and signed agreement with the municipal administration in which some are already functioning and other on the process of construction. According to the key informants of the municipality experts' statement, the new industrial plantation would create job opportunity for urban workers and at the same time would contribute a lot for the reduction of poverty in the town.

Other than this, the town of kombolcha has selected as the center for two main stations of the international airport of south and north wollo zones and the train routes from Addis Ababa to Mekelle that determined the future perspective of its development. During observation, the researcher observed some positive reaction that the dry port store house and the international airport construction process is going as per the plan of action. On the other hand, vast farmlands taken away from farmers are not so far functioning but rather stayed ideal for several years without production activities.

**Table 4- Data on manufacturing industries developed against land size and present status**

No	Types of industry	Year of establishment	Land size coverage in hectare	Job opportunity	Capital in million birr	Present status	Ownership
1	Textile company	before 1991	44.5	1598	145.7	Functioning	Ethiopian
2	BGI brewery factory	After 1991	5.4	228	100	Functioning	Foreign
3	COSPI steel and metal industry	After 1991	1.2	72	40	Functioning	MIDROC
4	ELFORA Meat factory	Before 1991	4.4	54	39.492	Functioning	MIDROC
5	Kombolcha Leather factory	Before 1991	2	Unknown	20	Functioning	Ethiopian
6	Kombolcha Floor factory	After 1991	0.318	100	2.3	Functioning	Ethiopian
7	Blue Nile car maintenance workshop	on the process	5	86	5	Not started working	No
8	Friendship textile factory	on the process	10	90	10	Not started working	Indian
9	Huaksu textile	on the process	13	98	175	Not started working	Chinese
10	SPVP textile	on the process	50	2500	565	Not started working	Indian
11	Waliya Tired cork factory	on the process	2	80	5	Not started working	ADA /Ethiopian/
12	MASA oil seed production factory	on the process	0.3	220	3	Not started working	Ethiopian/
13	Tossa steel factory	on the process	263	2500	16 billion	Not started working	MIDROC
14	Amhara forest enterprise	on the process	2	300	38	Not started working	ADA /Ethiopian/
15	Green valley textile factory	on the process	17.5	300	340	Not started working	Indian
16	International air port	on the process	175	Unknown	Unknown	Not started working	Ethiopian
Total			595.618	6274	16.1489 b.		

**Source: Kombolcha municipality industrial development office, 2013**

As shown above in table 4, many of the investment enterprises have not so far started working though have agreed with municipality and have taken the land for investment development of industries. Large part of the urban land is not functional though reserved for urban development purposes. During focus group discussion, the issue has been raised for discussion and the participants have made complain that some of the farmlands taken from the farmers stayed ideal for several years. They asked the municipality to use the ideal land for farming purpose until used for construction. However, the municipality resisted to give the ideal land to farmers for shorter period demanding for agricultural activities.

#### **4.1.7- URBAN AGRICULTURE IN KOMBOLCHA TOWN**

Urban agriculture is an important aspect of local economy for any town. The major urban agriculture activities in Kombolcha comprises of dairy activities, fattening, cultivation of vegetables and fruits and production of perennial crops. Cattle fattening is a recent but apparently expanding activity in the town. This activity is associated with the availability of by products from beer and flour factories that used as a livestock feed. Among the peri-urban kebeles that surrounded the town, two rural kebeles known by their irrigation development scheme for crop production activity and three times a year harvested before urban expansion. During the urban expansion, not only farmers affected for dispossession of livelihood assets but also the urban agriculture activity.

The urban agriculture office is one of the offices in Kombolcha town municipality established in the outset of urban expansion of the town responsible primarily to facilitate and support the agricultural activities of the peri-urban rural communities to increase the productivity of land per hectare outputs. The other office responsible to support the rural communities and facilitate for the establishment of small-scale business venture to diversified income generating activities aimed at to ensure sustainability income sources. As stated by the key informants' experts of the two offices, the urban agriculture and small-scale industry development offices are the most important entities responsible to rehabilitate farmers affected due to urban expansion. The researcher has confirmed the trial made by these offices. Both offices have developed their action plan documents though so far not fully practical on the ground because of lack of cooperation from the side of the municipality cabinet and partner organizations.

During the focus group discussion a conflicting ideas were entertained on the issues related to rehabilitation programs undertaken through the two governmental offices. On the one hand, the office experts complained on farmers not to volunteer to participate according to the action plan of the offices. On the other hand, focus group discussion participants of affected farmers forwarded their complain on the offices that the demand for land for investment for those organized in association for the establishment of small scale business venture in group have not been positively responded.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

#### **5.1- INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents with to the presentation of the major findings of the study based on the household survey data, key informant interviewees and focus group discussions. A wider ranges of issues assessed in five sections. The first section dealt with analysis of demographic characteristics of the sample households and the second explored individual household livelihood asset loss due to urban expansion. The third section described change in amount of annual income earned from various livelihood assets after eviction and the fourth section presented a brief overview the level and types of intervention strategy programs employed by various partner organizations including the municipality in targeting the evicted farmers for rebuilding the livelihood capacity in ensuring sustainable income sources. Finally, the fifth section described the status of food security and major coping strategies employed for shortage of availability and access for food among the sample-evicted farmers. Different statistical models employed in the latter sections to identify the factors that determine income and food security status of evicted farmers' households.

#### **5.2- IMPACTS OF URBAN EXPANSION ON THE NEIGHBORING RURAL COMMUNITY**

Urban expansion projects in Kombolcha town were started since the town was selected and recognized at national and regional levels as one of the center of industrial development clusters. Since then the town has begun extending its area coverage towards the neighboring six rural kebeles at the fringe of the town. In this newly designed urban development project a total of 2461 house hold farmers in the neighboring rural kebeles affected from 2005-2012.

##### **5.2.1- DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLE RESPONDENTS AFFECTED FARMERS COVERED BY THE STUDY.**

The demographic characteristics of the sample household data collected through household survey. The Major demographic variables consisted of age, sex, educational level, marital status, and family size of the sample respondents' households thoroughly discussed below.

**Table -5 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Sample households.**

Population General Background of respondents	Specific socio-economic characteristics	Frequency	Percent
Sex	Male	120	82.
	Female	26	17.8
	Total	146	100.0
Marital status	Married	119	81.5
	Single	27	18.5
	Total	146	100
age in years	28-37	7	4.8
	38-47	32	21.9
	48-57	35	24
	58-67	45	30.8
	above 68	27	18.5
	Total	146	100
Educational status	Illiterate	52	35.6
	write and /or/ read	59	40.4
	1-8	29	19.9
	9-12	6	4.1
	Total	146	100
Total house hold members female (group)	1-2	75	51.4
	3-4	54	37
	5-6	16	11
	above 7	1	.7
	Total	146	100
Total house hold members male (group)	1-2	53	36.3
	3-4	64	43.8
	5-6	21	14.4
	above 7	8	5.5
	Total	146	100

**Source: Household Survey, 2013**

In terms of educational level, 94 (64.4%) household head respondents which of course the highest proportion are literate who could write and read as well as were above 1-6 grade level. These groups of sample respondents were those who had high potential to work for self-employment generating activities as well as would have a great chance to get employment in the private industrial sectors as far as they are literate. On the other hand, 52 percent of the respondents were illiterate having low opportunity for employment in the industrial sectors in which the education level of status may restrict to diversify their income sources in comparing with the literate group and high probability for risk and shook of food security.



The respondents had a minimum of one and a maximum of 13 household members with an average family size of 5.5 per household, which is almost equivalent with that of the Amhara regional state average size of 5.2.

### **5.2.2- URBAN EXPANSION EFFECTS ON THE SHIFT OF OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES OF EVICTED FARMERS**

In the literature review, there are two opposing perspectives forwarded in relation to the interpretation of the impacts of rapid growth in peri-urban areas of farmers. One school of thought characterizes peri-urban growth as an advantage for the evicted farmers to bring new development that leads to greater entrepreneurialism. Another school of thought see peri-urban development as a destruction of agricultural livelihoods that leads to the rapid growth of a semi-proletarian informal economy having a high potential in absorbing more participants in the field which of course associated with an increase in overall economic outputs, (Maxwell and et.al, February, 1998). The implication here indicates that the process of urban expansion in the peri-urban areas that affect to loss the agricultural livelihood assets that were previously used as the main source of income would enforce evicted farmers to change their field of occupation to other alternative sources of income.

**Table-6. Change of occupational categories of farmers due to urban expansion in the study area.**

Occupational Change of sample respondents before and after eviction				
Types of Occupation	Before		After	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Farming	98	67.1	40	27.4
Farming and mercantile	1	.7	6	4.1
Farming and employment	10	6.8	4	2.7
Farming and daily laborer	31	21.2	47	32.2
farming , employment and daily laborer and other	6	4.1	1	.7
Mercantile	-	-	4	2.7
Employment	-	-	5	3.4
daily laborer	-	-	23	15.8
farming , employment and merchant	-	-	1	7
merchant and employment	-	-	5	3.4
farmer , employment and daily laborer	-	-	12	8.2
employment and daily laborer	-	-	2	1.4
Total	146	100	146	100

**Source: Household Survey, 2013**

Urban expansion towards the peri-urban rural communities in one way or another could have an effect on the change of occupational field for income generation that obliged farmers to shift from traditional agricultural activities to another alternative income sources due to dispossession of livelihood assets. However, all the sample respondents were engaged in farming activities before urban expansion but of which 48(38.2%) farmers were active in diversifying their income sources.

Dispossession of livelihood assets for urban expansion has forced farmers to shift from agricultural activities to another income generating activities as daily laborer, trader and employee in government and private sectors either as permanent or temporary workers. While 27.4 percent of respondents have stayed in farming activities as before because of partial loss of livelihood asset of farmlands, a significant portion of sample respondents, which was 72.6 percent were found engaged in one or two work categories. Though diversification of income

sources by its own is good way in making living, the income amount was a matter of concern, (refer table 15) .

Respondents found engaged in additional work other than agricultural activity such as in permanent or non-permanent employment, and in daily labor work in the ongoing construction works. However, the large number of famers 37(25.3%) engaged in daily labor work which of course did not ask for skilled human labor. This implies that income diversification sources for affected peri-urban rural people were accessible. Nevertheless, working conditions sustainability was not reliable due to that the behavior of the kinds of works of which most accessed job occupational opportunities particularly that most evicted farmers were engaging after eviction as daily laborer had a characteristics of being lived for a short period until the constructions finalized. On the contrary, an increase access for job opportunities to the evicted farmers was as the result that the town of Kombolcha is being selected as an industrial center that facilitated the installation of private large and small scale industries even would have great probability in the future to able accommodate land less farmers in the peri-urban areas.

In return to the loss of agricultural farm assets, sample respondents who were adjusting themselves to engage in diversified non-farm activities were proved that their earnings had shown a significant improvement in adding value to the annual household income. However, the participants in the focus groups discussion stated that, the types of employment opportunities where the highest number of participants engaged for were dominantly as security guard and daily laborer in which most the households' amounts of earn were very low as compared with the income gained before eviction. Because of this, the statements in the focus group discussions indicated that the kind of employments where majority of evicted farmers engaged mostly restricted to those kinds of works in which the income amount monthly salary did not exceed beyond birr 1000.00.

### **5.3- EFFECT ON LIVELIHOOD ASSETS LOSS AS URBANIZATION EXPANDS TO PERI-URBAN AREAS.**

The urban development in the peri-urban areas has increased for competition for land use changes between new urban and traditional rural areas as urban expand towards the peripheral rural communities. Much of the researches in peri-urban development are concentrated in peri-

urban concepts with little attention given to the effects of the peri-urban development on household livelihood and income (Mandere et.al, 2010).

The industrial town of Kombolcha peri-urban development through expansion of urban land use change of the peripheral agricultural areas has started since 2005 by reclassifying the surrounding six (6) rural kebeles to count as urban residences. Kombolcha town plan of land use change for urban expansion towards the peri-urban agricultural areas that has been decided collectively by the cabinet started after the town has selected and chosen as centre for industrial development by Federal and Regional governments. During when urban expansion had started, farmers in the peri-urban agricultural community have been disposed farmlands assets, which of course vary in terms time, amounts and type of farmlands.

**Table-7- Sample respondents for farm land asset loss based on year of displacement, purposes, types and extent during urban expansion in kombolcha town.**

Farm land asset loss for urban expansion		No respondents	of%
Year of displacement	1997 E.C	19	13.0
	1998 E.C	13	8.9
	1999 E.C	2	1.4
	2000 E.C	9	6.2
	2001 E.C	2	1.4
	2002 E.C	64	43.8
	After 2003 E.C	37	25.3
Total		146	100
Kinds of farm lands that farmer has lost	All irrigated farm land	59	40.4
	Partially irrigated farm land	15	10.3
	All are non irrigated farm lands	72	49.3
Total		146	100
Purpose of farm land taken away	House construction	6	4.1
	Air port	72	49.3
	Industry development	44	30.1
	Social services	21	14.4
	House construction and air port	2	1.4
	House construction and industry Development	1	.7
	House construction	6	4.1
Total		146	100
Amount of farmlands that farmer lost due to urban expansion	Partial	89	61
	All farm lands	57	39
Total		146	100

**Source: Household Survey, 2013**

### **5.3.1- LAND USE CHANGE AND EXTENT OF DISPOSSESSION FOR FARMLANDS ASSETS.**

Urban expansion is the process of expropriation of the farmlands of farmers for the purpose of public use. Kombolcha town urban expansion has taken place since 2005 through the peri-urban development on the peripheral rural community farmlands. The loss for assets in relation to time, quantity and quality considerably varied among households.

In line with this, questions related to year of eviction, type of farmland evicted, purpose of farmlands used for urban development, and amount of farmlands dispossessed evicted forwarded for sample-evicted respondents. The highest urban expansion program towards to the peri-urban farmland in Kombolcha town took place in the year 2002 E.C and the second highest trend of expansion was implemented after 2003 E.C. For the farmlands dispossession for urban development in which 72(49.3%) farmers have lost all non-irrigated and 49(40.4%) of the sample respondents assets dispossession for urban development were all irrigated farmlands.

The urban expansion in Kombolcha town that dispossessed the agricultural farmlands of farmers in the peri-urban rural areas was aimed at keeping space ready for industrial development zones to attract private investors to attain the overall investment program. Accordingly, as shown from the above Table 7, a greater portion of farmlands dispossessed from farmers of landowners of 116, which is 79.4% percent were taken for the purpose to construct an international airport and to reserve space for future industrial zone sites to be given for needy private investors.

The municipality official document (2013) stated that the new arrival investors demand for land for investment have fulfilled. Because of this, several investors have made agreement with the municipal administration and already delivered estimated of 406 hectors of farmland prepared and reserved for industrial zone. Even though some investments found functioning and others on the process of construction but some others have not yet started so far and the farmlands found ideal. According to the focus group discussion participants of the municipal key informants statement, packages of benefits that includes money compensation and plots of land for construction of residence houses ranging from 250 to 500 meter square have been provided for all farmers before farmlands were expropriate to urban expansion purposes.

The agricultural farmland amounts and types an individual farmer dispossessed for public use considerably varied. Some farmers were totally and others partially dispossessed their farmlands for public use. Out of the 89 (61%) of the sample respondents dispossessed for farmlands assets partially and they have some farmlands left for agriculture activity. On the other hand, 57 (39%) out of 146 respondents expropriated all the farmlands for public use they owned previously and they are at present landless. This implies that farmers who are totally gave away their farmlands assets are more vulnerable to risk and shock for shortage of food than partially evicted. Even though partially evicted farmers currently owned small plot of farmlands for the time being it is inevitable that the land will be taken in the near future, as far as demand for investment is coming forth. Unless measures are taken on time, displaced farmers vulnerability to poverty is associated with the loss of livelihoods assets because of urban expansion.

***Table-8- Sample respondents' assets loss and trends of livelihood change after displacement.***

Is there any change on your livelihood asset due to urban expansion	Freq	%
Yes	146	100.0
No	0	0
Total	146	146

**Source: Household Survey, 2013**

One of the questions forwarded to sample respondents of evicted farmers focused on to investigate whether the urban development program has affected negatively on their livelihood assets or not. Table 8 above indicates, that all the respondents responded 'yes'. This idea was one of the top priority issue raised during the focus group discussion that participants stated that urban expansion towards the peripheral agricultural farm lands have made significant loss on livelihood assets, which of course negatively affected farmers ownership status and found challenged the capability for making living among the evicted farmers.

**Table 9. Comparative evidences on farmland ownerships before and after urban expansion.**

Farm lands assets in timad	Before eviction		After eviction	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
0	-	-	59	40.4
1-3	41	28.1	83	56.8
4-6	87	59.6	4	2.7
7-9	14	9.6	-	-
10 and above	4	2.7	-	-
Total	146	100.0	146	100.0

**Source:** *Household Survey, 2013*

**N.B.** *Four timad is equivalent to 1 hectare.*

The most important asset for the peripheral farming community that would play significant role in making living is an agricultural livelihood assets including farmland. Land is a precious asset for a farmer. Accordingly, this assessment focused on to investigate and measuring the extent of asset loss among of the evicted farmer at HH levels in quantitative terms.

Table 9 indicates that all sample respondents were farmers who owned farm land before eviction though the amount of farm land they possessed considerably varied in size and extent of fertility. Before eviction, the lowest amount of timad farmland that an individual farmer possessed as indicated from Table 9 was 1-3 timads and the highest farmland size possession was above 10 timads. Before urban expansion had taken place, significant number of farmers estimated 87(59 %) were possess farmland size ranging from 4-6 timads comparatively found at the middle of the highest and the smallest.

After urban expansion, farmers' possession for farmlands significantly decreased of landholding size. As shown from Table 9 above, after urban expansion had taken place in Kombolcha town, 57(40.4%) of sample respondents were found landless. Peri-urban farmlands expropriation for public use without replacing alternative income source activities is a challenge for ensuring food security.



**Table- 10- Farmers assets loss for animal fodder farmlands before and after urban expansion**

Quantity of land for fodder in timad	Before eviction		After eviction	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
O	79	54.1	108	74.0
.5-1	61	41.8	37	25.3
1.5- 2	6	4.1	1	.7
Total	146	100.0	146	100.0

**Source: Household Survey, 2013**

Land for animal fodder is the most important asset that farmers used to harvest grass for livestock feeding. Though a significant number which is 79 (54.1%) farmers before farm land eviction had no land for fodder to be used for animal feed, after urban expansion the HH survey showed that 37 (25.3%) of sample respondents lost farmlands for fodder. The urban expansion in the town of Kombolcha was also significantly affected the peri-urban communities' to loss farmlands for fodder which was directly related to loss or decrease in number of livestock assets at HH level.

The loss of farmlands for agricultural and animal fodder were directly associated with the decrease in number of livestock. On the contrary, there had been a remarkable change in trends of livestock rearing in the peri-urban communities in which the shift from traditional to modern rearing of animals practices indicated that after eviction the annual income from livestock resources have shown relative increase ( *refer table 11 and 18 below for livestock asset loss and income from livestock*).

**Table- 11- Livestock ownership of farmers before and after urban expansion.**

Livestock assets in number	Before eviction		After eviction	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
0	4	2.7	41	28.1
1-5	40	27.4	59	40.4
6-10	44	30.1	27	18.5
11-15	30	20.5	14	9.6
16-20	18	12.3	5	3.4
21 and above	10	6.8	-	-
Total	146	100	146	100

**Source: Household Survey, 2013**

Livestock ownership is also an important welfare of measure because livestock are an important asset of households which farmers able to store wealth. In the study areas of peri-urban communities of Kombolcha town, the loss of livestock assets was directly associated with land use changes for urban expansion. Livestock assets in the context of this study comprises of cows, oxen, goats, sheep, and hens in which 97.3 percent of farmers had livestock assets before the farmlands expropriated for public use of urban expansion. As indicates from table 11, a significant number of respondents of which 81(78.0 %) sample respondents possessed livestock asset more than and less than 16 before eviction. The number of farmers with no livestock assets before eviction that were 4 (2.7%) increased to 41(28.1%) after eviction. The information collected on Table 11 above tells us that, urban expansion was directly associated with for the loss of livelihood assets of farmers' livestock wealth. This implies that whenever farmlands taken away for urban expansion use, farmers obliged to sell all or minimize the number of livestock assets as far as farmlands used for farming activities minimized or lost fully due to urban expansion.

According to focus group discussion participants of evicted farmers' statement, the shrinking in number of livestock after eviction that was previously owned by an individual farmer was directly related with the decreased in the size of land holding size that was due to shortage of grassland and agricultural lands. Therefore, expansion of the town has brought various negative

consequences on farmer's assets of livestock wealth beyond marginalizing agricultural land in the area. As far as livestock assets played multiple roles in creating wealth, the loss of livestock assets could have a contribution for farmers to expose for vulnerability to food insecurity since used as one of the sources of income before eviction.

***Table -12. Average livestock asset loss of farmers in the urban expansion.***

		livestock before eviction	livestock after eviction
N	Valid	146	146
	Missing	0	0
Mean		11.78	4.37
Sum		1731	643

***Source: Household Survey, 2013***

Table -12 indicates that the average sample mean of respondents' livestock assets before eviction was 11.78 but after the land farm evicted, the mean livestock assets decreased to 4.37. Loss of livestock of farmers was not the direct impact of urban expansion; rather it is associated with the dispossession of farmland particularly related to the decreased size of farmlands. More specifically, as the plot of land for animal fodder became shrinking in size or totally taken away for urban expansion, farmers were obliged to sale their livestock assets to minimize in adjusting according to the proportion of farmlands remained.

Nevertheless, the study finding showed that a considerable decreased of quantity owner ship of livestock at household level after eviction often was not associated with decreased in amount of income earned from livestock resource base after eviction comparing with before eviction. The two controversial statements forwarded in the focus group discussions of target communities, urban agriculture, and small-scale industry development offices of key informants for increased livestock annual income stated as follows.

On the one hand, the targeted focus group discussion participants asserted that as if the increases were originate as the result that evicted farmers were selling animals gradually during immediate economic crisis occurred when obliged to supplement basic need to fulfill their requirements. On the contrary, the key informants' statement for the increased income from livestock after eviction is that the active participation performance of government department offices intervene for

rehabilitation of evicted farmers' was better and helped them to shift from traditional livestock rearing to modern one.

As the study findings showed that after eviction, the evicted farmers' involvement in animal fastenings and milk production performances found better as compared to before eviction. The researcher can conclude that the trend in livestock rearing changes from traditional to modern way rather than focusing on quantity in regardless of the actor responsibility, it is a better way to increase income sources from livestock.

**Table- 13. Permanent trees and fruits asset of farmers before and after urban expansion**

Permanent trees and fruits in number	Before eviction		After eviction	
	Freq	%	Frequency	Percent
0	50	34.2	92	63.0
1-100	21	14.4	13	8.9
101-200	13	8.9	21	14.4
201-300	13	8.9	5	3.4
301-400	8	5.5	3	2.1
401-500	10	6.8	5	3.4
501 and above	31	21.2	7	4.8
Total	146	100.0	146	100.0

**Source: Household Survey, 2013**

Livelihood assets in the context of rural agricultural communities include permanent tree and fruits such as eucalyptus tree, banana, mango, and orange in which the farming communities of the peri-urban areas depended on the cultivation planted once but the production give way from them long last. Almost 96(65%) of households surveyed indicated that a typical harvest of permanent trees and fruits owned ranging from 1 to above 500 were used as additional means of income generating sources for livelihood creation. The extent of the assets loss in relation to permanent trees and fruits, Table 13 above shows that the number of farming communities who depended on the cultivation of permanent trees and fruits has decreased from 63% to 34.2% found impacted by urban expansion, are most likely to suffer from food insecurity in the coming period.

The aggregate annual total income generated from permanent trees and fruits as compared with before and after eviction, as shown from table 18 below showed a considerable decline. Therefore, the researcher can conclude that urban expansion directly affected farmers in the peri-urban rural communities in Kombolcha town in their livelihood assets of permanent and fruit trees in such way that when number of trees decreased as well income generated from these also showed decline,(please refer table 18 below).

***Table- 14-House asset Ownership of farmers before and after urban expansion.***

House ownership asset in number	Before eviction		After eviction	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
0 house for residence	-	-	3	2.1
1 house residence	145	99.3	98	67.1
2 houses residence	1	.7	44	30.1
3 and above houses for residence	-	-	1	.7
Total	146	100.0	146	100

***Source: Household Survey, 2013 N.B. Number of houses for residence above was counting without considering the rooms they contain and the furniture they gained.***

In regarding to ownership of house for residence as indicates from Table 14, out of the 146 sample respondents 145(93.3%) owned a house of their own with a minimum of one house before and after urban expansion. The number of house ownership status that an individual displaced farmer had after displacement was not only as it was before displacement but also rather, ownership for residence house increased among sample displaced farmers. Table 14 indicates that after farmland eviction 44 (30.1%) sample HHs responded that they constructed one additional house after urban expansion took place. The implication here is that government intervention for making farmers to have shelter was a good performance and is practically applied for all displaced farmers without discrimination.

During the focus group discussion, the participants stated that many of the displaced farmers' benefit packages of money given as compensation expended for the construction of house for residence. Some are used the money for redevelopment of the previous residence houses by changing the former grass covered house in to tin covered house also others used the money for the construction of t at least one additional house. According to the information collected from

the focus group discussion, the newly built additional houses were located either in the rural areas beside of their own previous houses or in the near side of the town for rental purpose. For farmers who built the house for rental purpose, it is a benefit package they gained from urban expansion.

With the above situation, the researcher concluded that the evicted farmers for the right to have a house for residence fulfilled and was performed according to the proclamation No. 455/2005. The proclamation of landholdings expropriation for the public purposes and payment of compensation Article 8, sub Article 3 and 4 says that anybody whether urban or rural residence subject for the expropriation of land has a right to get money compensation and a plot of land for the construction of house for residence, (proclamation No. 455/2005).

The researcher can conclude that government proclamation compensation application for the evicted farmers regardless of issues of equity and fairness the municipal administration intervention for the rehabilitation of the displaced farmers particularly in relation to creating sustainable house for residence has been implemented according to the proclamation No. of 455/2005.

#### **5.4- LIVELIHOOD ASSET CHANGE AND INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS**

Income in a peri-urban rural setting is a function directly related with livelihood asset ownership and capability such as for example farmlands. The transfer of agricultural and forestlands for urban uses and infrastructure, are associated with pervasive removal of vegetation to support urban ecosystem puts additional pressure on nearby areas.

One of the several negative consequences of urban expansion process toward the peripheral rural communities of kombolcha town was the livelihood assets loss of farmers. Questions related to income designed and addressed to the dislocated households through survey and focus group discussions to assess changes in the asset ownership and economic welfare after dislocation. The two groups confirmed that the shortage of farmlands and the insufficient permanent sources of income after eviction impoverished the economic status of the evicted farming communities as compared to income level before eviction.

**Table -15 – Comparative evidence on average livelihood assets, amount of annual income decreased and increased before and after urban expansion.**

Types of assets and annual income	Sample respondents	Average before eviction	Average after eviction	Percent decrease	Percent Increased
Farm land asset	146	4.48 timads	1.21 timads	-72.99	No
Annual Agricultural income	146	38439	12549	-67.35	No
Annual Non agricultural income	146	4709	9465	No	+50.25
House ownership	146	1.02	1,31	No	+22.14
Livestock	146	11.78	4.37	-62.90	No
Permanent trees and fruits	146	422.57	108.25	-74.38	No
Land for animal fodder	146	0.47 timads	0.23 timads	-51.06	No

***Source: Household Survey, 2013***

As we can see from the above table 15, among the seven listed down selected livelihoods of farmers assumed to be important entities for creating sustainable income sources, the two livelihoods namely; average annual non-farm agricultural income amount showed increasing by (+50.25%) and number of houses for residence ownership increased by (+22.14%) after eviction. The increased of average total annual non-farm agricultural income and houses for residence ownership after eviction were due to the benefit package of money compensation provided used for construction of residence houses and the other increase for non-farm income sources was the direct result of farmers shifted from agricultural income sources to non-farm income sources. The researcher concluded that continues non-farm income sources diversification among farmers evicted would have paramount importance to potentially attain sustainable food security in the peri-urban rural communities affected in the urban expansion process.

On other hand, the four-livelihood assets average found decreased after displacement. For example, livelihood assets such as farm land asset in timad, annual income sources earned from agricultural activities, number of livestock and number of permanent trees and fruits as well as land in timad for animal fodder showed decline by (-72.99%),(-67.35%), (-62.90%),(-74.38) and(-51.06%) respectively after farmlands have been taken away for urban expansion purposes. The highest decline of livelihood asset ownership as indicates from table 15 is the decline of number of Livestock by (-74.38%) and the second that showed extreme decline as assessed during the study was agricultural farmland by (-72.99%) at an average. The implication here as of the table above indicated was that, farmers after urban expansion livelihood coping strategy was changed from primary source of agricultural production to non-agricultural income sources

used for making way of life. As stated by farmers FGD, some farmers displaced due to urban expansion have access to job opportunity in industrial sites and others have engaged themselves in income generating activities such as small scale business ventures of shopping, Bajaj, barber and etc. Nevertheless, when comparing the average income earned from non-farm activities after eviction with the average income from agricultural activities before eviction; it is found lessened by (88.38%) which is insufficient for HH food consumption.



**Table – 16. Annual income estimation earned from various income sources of agricultural and non- farm activities before and after displacement.**

Sample HHs	Types of Annual income sources	All respondents total annual income in birr	Income earned out of total in %	Average annual income per sample HH	Monthly average income at HH level	Average monthly income per HH /average HH size 5.5/	All respondents total annual income in birr	Income earned out of total in %	Average annual income per sample HH	Monthly average income at HH level	Average monthly income per HH /average HH size 5.5/
		before eviction	before eviction	before eviction	before eviction	before eviction	after eviction	after eviction	After eviction	after eviction	after eviction
146	Income from cereals	3437384	54.57	23547.73	1961.98	356.72	740452	23.04	5017.59	422.62	76.84
146	Income from vegetables production	1415070	22.46	9692.26	807.67	146.85	418086	13.01	2863.60	238.63	43.39
146	Income from permanent trees and fruits	386066	6.13	2644.28	220.36	40.07	178975	5.57	1225.86	102.16	18.57
146	Income from livestock	373627	5.93	2559.08	213.26	38.77	494733	15.39	3388.58	282.38	51.34
146	Income from non farm activities	686740	10.9	4703.7	391.98	71.25	1381925	42.99	9465.24	788.77	143.41
Total		6298887	100	43143.06	595.26	34.404	100	22014.87	1834.57	333.56	17.551

**Source: Household Survey, 2013**

The total annual income at household level was computed by summing-up all household incomes from agricultural activities such as cereals, vegetables, permanent trees and fruits, livestock and nonfarm migration and off-farm activities before and after the eviction. In this research annual income from agricultural production and nonfarm and the cash income directly obtained from the household head. Once the total annual income of household computed the share of each income sources out of the total, average income per sample HH, monthly average income per HH and average HH income per head calculated in order to compare and contrast the amount of decrease of annual income before and after eviction. As of the computed information gained above, the evicted sample farmer respondents' total average annual income earned from various sources of livelihood assets of on-farm and non-farm activities showed decline after eviction. The decline in total annual income amount from various income sources after eviction was directly the result of the loss of various livelihood assets due to urban expansion of Kombolcha town (please refer Table 15 for further information about average amount of loss of assets ). For example, the annual average monthly income that had been gained from various income

sources was estimated to 653.68 birr which is 34.404 dollar per HHs before eviction of farmers has declined after eviction to birr 333.56 (17.556 dollar/HH) due to loss of livelihood in urban expansion of Kombolcha town municipality. The decline as shown from the Table 16 is, (51.028%) that indicated shortage of food for consumption at HH level. The daily share of HH income of sample respondent farmers before eviction in terms dollar estimated to be 1.811. Whereas on the contrary when calculating HH share of daily income in terms of dollar after eviction is estimated to be 17.551 which declined roughly by more than 50%. According to information collected from focus group discussion participants' statement confirmed that the loss of livelihood assets were heavily affected the food security of the evicted farmers.

**Table-17 Amount of annual income decrease before and after eviction**

Paired Samples Test									
Farmers' annual income in birr before and after eviction		Paired Differences					T	Df	Sig.(2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	total annual income before eviction - total annual income after eviction	1128.19178	20553.18879	1700.99401	17766.24591	24490.13765	12.421	145	.000
Pair 2	total annual income from cereals before eviction - total annual income from cereals after eviction	17967.87143	8309.70742	702.29846	16579.30256	19356.44030	25.584	139	.000
Pair 3	total annual income from vegetables before eviction - total annual income from vegetables after eviction	6286.15217	8460.04069	720.16649	4862.07248	7710.23187	8.729	137	.000
Pair 4	total annual income from permanent trees before eviction - total annual income from permanent tree after eviction	2050.39806	5754.24900	566.98300	925.78996	3175.00615	3.616	102	.000
Pair 5	total annual income from nonfarm activity before eviction - total annual income from nonfarm activity after eviction	-4299.27966	15600.38287	1436.13165	-7143.46314	-1455.09618	-2.994	117	.003
Pair 6	total annual income from livestock before eviction - total annual income from livestock after eviction	-333.96522	4768.91193	444.70333	-1214.91909	546.98865	-.751	114	.454

**Source: Household Survey, 2013**

The total annual income of the sample respondents were the aggregate value of the agricultural and non-farm income. In order to determine whether two variables have significantly difference or not, a paired sample test used for computing the annual income of farmers before and after eviction generated from various sources of agricultural and non-farm activities. As of the statistical evidence, the two annual incomes of non-farm and livestock sources showed negative means (-4299.27966 birr and -333.96522 birr) with a significance difference of ( $t(117) = -2.994, P < .003$ ).and ( $t(114) = -751, P < .454$ ) respectively. The implication here is that the two means of incomes found increased after eviction. In a specific term, the evicted farmers after the farm land has been taken the means of incomes previously used changed from agricultural activity to another field of employments such as for example daily laboring, trade or small scale business venture of their own. The rest of income source as shown above are statistically differ before and after eviction. As shown in Table 17, a paired-samples *t test* computed to compare the mean annual income of evicted farmers before and after eviction. The mean annual income before eviction was 43143 birr ( $sd = 16695.4$ ), and the mean annual income after eviction was around 22014 birr ( $sd = 18684.2$ ) with a net difference of 21128.19 birr. A statistically significant difference was found ( $t(145) = 12.421, P < .001$ ). The paired sample statistical values in the case of others, which showed net differences with a Sig. (2-tailed)  $P < .001$  is the indication for the decline after farmers' eviction. The occurrence in decline annual income after eviction related with two facts. The one is the decreased average of livelihood asset property and the second, the less or none participation of urban local government and partner organizations participation (NGOS, CBOS and private sectors) intervention for the rehabilitation to promote for creating alternative income sources to ensure food security among evicted farmers were the reasons (see table 15 and 18).

## 5.5- LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS INTERVENTION.

Achieving household food security for poor urban households requires an integrated approach in terms of poverty eradication as well as deliberate efforts regarding to food production and distribution within a framework of ecological integrity, with the aim of empowering the poor and ensuring that their household food security guaranteed (Alusala, L., 2009).

In the process of urban development, the coordination among local government authorities and partner organizations for promotion of alternative livelihood income sources for evicted farmers is very essential. In line with this, question related to assess the participation and the support made for evicted farmers have designed and addressed to sample respondent farmers who lose their farmlands due to urban expansion.

***Table -18 - Local government Support made by for evicted farmers that could make life better.***

Is there any support made by local government for rehabilitation provided for farmers evicted		Freq	%
1	Yes	146	100.0
2	No	0	0
	Total	146	100.0

***Source: Household Survey, 2013***

As indicated from Table 18 for the question forwarded to understand whether the local municipality authorities intervened for the support of evicted farmers after eviction, all of the 146 (100%) sample respondents replied 'yes' but without considering the type and the effectiveness of support made for.

On Table 19 below, a list of potential intervention activities forwarded based on literature review thought that they may bring substantial change in improving living standard of evicted farmers in creating diversified and sustainable income sources presented for sample population. For the purpose of analysis, a descriptive statistics of simple t-test applied to measure the extent of intervention made by the local government involvement for the rehabilitation of evicted farmers

after rural land use has changed in to urban land use. The under listed questions were associated with levels for rating these are, very low, low, moderate, high, and very high with the assumption that each question with the rank between 1 up to 5 from very low to very high.

**Table-19. Support made by local government of municipality for evicted farmers that could make living better.**

Types of support provided for evicted farmers	Test Value = 3						
	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
						Lower	Upper
provision of information for eviction before eviction were taken place	-4.401	145	.000	3.0342	-.48630	-.7047	-.2679
provision of money compensation for eviction	-8.272	145	.000	3.1164	-.48630	-.7047	-.2679
provision of farm land compensation for eviction	-31.946	145	.000	1.2945	-1.70548	-1.8110	-1.6000
provision of land for building houses after eviction	-5.332	145	.000	3.3699	-.45205	-.6196	-.2845
provision of training how to use the compensation money	-10.404	145	.000	1.9384	-1.06164	-1.2633	-.8600
provision of training on entrepreneurship skill after eviction	-9.516	145	.000	1.9932	-1.00685	-1.2160	-.7977
provision of training on saving and credit skill after eviction	-12.370	145	.000	1.8425	-1.15753	-1.3425	-.9726
networking with saving and credit institutions for loan	-16.982	145	.000	1.6164	-1.38356	-1.5446	-1.2225
provision of support on the expansion of urban agriculture	-13.185	145	.000	1.7123	-1.28767	-1.4807	-1.0946
provision of inputs support for urban agriculture production	-24.440	145	.000	1.2877	-1.71233	-1.8508	-1.5739
provision of experts support for following up after eviction	-22.075	145	.000	1.4384	-1.56164	-1.7015	-1.4218
provision of food aid support after eviction	-21.453	145	.000	1.4041	-1.59589	-1.7429	-1.4489
provision of support for safety net food for work after eviction	-13.189	145	.000	1.7534	-1.24658	-1.4334	-1.0598

**Source: Household Survey, 2013**

**Average mean=1.82**

**\* \* \*significant at  $\alpha < 0.01$**

Indicated from Table 19, a paired-sample *t test* was calculated to find the mean value of each activity to compare against the expected mean value or T-VALE of 3. As shown from Table 19 among the 15 intervention activities selected for were found below the expected mean value of 3 and all showed a statistically significant difference value of  $P < .001$ .

When compared each activity individually against the expected average of 3, of the three activities namely, provision of information for eviction, provision of money compensation after eviction and provision of land for building houses after eviction having the mean of 3.0342, 3.1164 and 3.3699 respectively showed better performance than others. The rest of all the intervention activities showed below mean value of 2.

During the focus group discussion, most of the participants stated that the government interventions program was vastly focused on the provision of money compensation and information sharing for the farmland eviction. The key informants from urban agricultural office in sharing this idea stated that the municipal administration plan of intervention for rehabilitation was started lately in the year 2004 E.C. Accordingly, the action plan was only targeted 247 for farmers evicted in the year 2003 E.C. and 2004 E.C. Training for 92 farmers on the development of urban agriculture has delivered but only three farmers were found effectively participated in fattening and garden vegetable production. For the rest of farmers evicted previously the intervention program for rehabilitation was not even thought.

The following conclusion drawn based on the information provided by farmer respondents and key informants as well as the researcher witnessed for the document developed by the urban agriculture experts though not fully practical on the ground. In general, though program designed by the local government to rehabilitate evicted farmers has started lately, the initiative and motivation for intervention found a good start. On the other hand, the intervention of the local government for rehabilitation found very low except for the three activities. To arrive with this conclusion, the measurement indicator of the total annual income of evicted farmers that showed decline after eviction as compared with the previous annual income before eviction was the one (please refer for further information 16 and 17).

***Table -20. Participation of partner organization for rehabilitation of evicted farmers***

Is there any participation made by NGOs, GOs and CBOs for rehabilitation after eviction	Freq.	%
Yes	146	100
No	0	0
Total	146	100

**Source: Household Survey, 2013**

As mentioned in the literature review partnership of Local Government, NGOs, CBOs and private sectors is essential for the effective performance of development programs. In this regard, an attempt has made to assess whether the different parties took part in the rehabilitation development activities in order to make evicted farmers' back to the better.

As shown on Table 20 above, all 146 (100%) sample respondents responded yes, that there was participation of actors. But identification of the actors who are participated in the intervention program has been specified in the discussion. As of the focus group discussion and key informants' information statements, participation for the purpose of rehabilitating displaced farmers' was only to show the local government support made for the provision of benefit packages such as money compensation, information before eviction and provision of land for house construction. On the other hand, the private sectors, NGOs and CBOs were not participated in the rehabilitation program. On top of this, the researcher has confirmed that in the target kebeles of the study area there was no even one-partner organization such as NGO, private investor and CBOs working on rehabilitation program to create alternative income sources for ensuring food security.

**Table- 21 Reactions of sample respondent to the participation of government, NGOs, and CBOs for rehabilitating the evicted farmers**

Types of support provided after eviction for evicted farmers	Test Value = 3						
	T	Df	Sig.(2-tailed)	Mean	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
						Lower	Upper
Local government participation after eviction	-7.365	145	.000	2.4589	-.54110	-.6863	-.3959
NGOs participation after eviction	-52.823	145	.000	1.1301	-1.86986	-1.9398	-1.7999
Private organization participation after eviction	-80.796	145	.000	1.0890	-1.91096	-1.9577	-1.8642
CBOs participation after eviction	-92.080	145	.000	1.0685	-1.93151	-1.9730	-1.8900

**Source: Household Survey, 2013      1.4366 average mean      \* \*significant at  $\alpha 0.01$**

Above in Table 21, questions rated or leveled regarding to the participation of different entities for the rehabilitation of evicted farmers forwarded for the sample respondents of evicted farmers. The household survey result with regard to the participation of various partner parties in the rehabilitation program implementation was similar with that of the focus group and the key informants' response. As shown below in Table 21 the result indicated the mean of participation of various parties was below the expected mean or t-value of three (3).

Therefore, one of the problems for income decline of farmers after eviction was the non-existence of rehabilitation intervention programs of partner organizations to ensure food security for evicted farmers and the less initiative of local urban government for the formation of coordination action with partner organizations on the side of the local government.



## 5.6- FOOD SECURITY STATUS OF EVICTED FARMERS

The World Bank (1986) defined food security as access to enough food by all people at all times for healthy and productive life without too much fear of losing it. Though causal factors for vulnerability to food security are complex, in general terms it can be emanated from natural disasters or manmade conditions also differ in the context of rural and urban settings. This rapid increase in urbanization poses new and different challenges for food security in the region where urban expansion is taken place.

**Table -22. Sample respondents' response on access for food shortage after eviction**

Sample respondents perception and behavior on HH food shortage	HH respondents				Total	
	Yes	%	No	%	No	%
Is there shortage of food in your HH after the farmlands taken away for urban expansion?	140	5.89	6	4.11	146	100

**Source: Household Survey, 2013**

The perception and attitudes of the sample respondents in regarding shortage of food due to loss of livelihood assets for consumption at HH level after farm lands eviction as indicates from Table 22, 95.89%) percent responded that they faced access of food shortage only 6 percent responded that food shortage for consumption was not occurred.

Access for food shortage was directly associated with the decreased of annual income amount earned after eviction due to loss of livelihoods assets. The total income earned after eviction showed decline by 50 percent than before eviction. It is the direct impact of the loss of livelihood assets. With this respect, the evicted farmers' shortage of food for consumption and annual income of evicted farmers showed a close correlated association.

**Table -23. Sample respondent farmers' behaviors and perceptions of coping strategies for shortage of food access and availability before and after eviction.**

HH coping strategy for shortage of food access at HH level	Levels to be rated	Before eviction		After eviction	
		Freq	%	Freq	%
Is there any occasion for the HH consume less preferred food because of food shortage, if yes level the occasion in the past 30 days?	Never in the past 30 days	78	53.4	5	3.4
	Rarely once in the past 30 days	66	45.2	38	26.0
	From time to time /2 or 3 times/ in past 30 days	2	1.4	63	43.2
	Often /5 or more times/ in the past 30 days	-	-	40	27.4
Total		146	100	146	100
Is there any occasion for the HH to consume less quality of food because of shortage of food; if yes level the occasion in the past 30days?.	Never in the past 30 days	76	52.1	2	1.4
	Rarely once in the past 30 days	67	45.9	34	23.3
	From time to time /2 or 3 times/ in past 30 days	3	2.1	74	50.7
	Often /5 or more times/ in the past 30 days	-	-	36	24.7
Total		146	100	146	100
Is there any occasion to reduce your own food consumption because of food shortage; if yes level the occasion in the past 30 days?	Never in the past 30 days	77	52.7	6	4.1
	Rarely once in the past 30 days	66	45.2	40	27.4
	From time to time /2 or 3 times/ in past 30 days	3	2.1	65	44.5
	Often /5 or more times/ in the past 30 days	-	-	35	24.0
Total		146	100	146	100
Is there any occasion for the HH to skip any meal of the day because of food shortage; if yes level the occasion in the past 30 days?.	Never in the past 30 days	107	73.3	28	19.2
	Rarely once in the past 30 days	38	26.0	57	39.0
	From time to time /2 or 3 times/ in past 30 days	1	.7	51	34.9
	Often /5 or more times/ in the past 30 days	-	-	10	6.8
Total		146	100	146	100
Is there any occasion for the HH to skip full meal of the day because of food shortage; if yes level the occasion in the past 30 days?.	Never in the past 30 days	144	98.6	93	63.7
	Rarely once in the past 30 days	2	1.4	48	32.9
	From time to time /2 or 3 times/ in past 30 days	-	-	5	3.4
	Often /5 or more times/ in the past 30 days	-	-	-	-
Total		146	100	146	100

**Source: Household Survey, 2013**

As shown from Table 23 above 76 (53.4) sample farmers responded that consumption of less preferred food due to food shortage before eviction was not occurred. 66 (45.2%) sample before eviction responded that the occurrence was 1-2 days in 30 days and 103(90.6%) responded that after eviction that the consumption of less preferred food due to shortage of food occurrence was

1 - 2 and 3-10 days in 30 days. On the other hand, after eviction the number of respondents who responded that the occurrence to consume less preferred food in 30 days from 3-10 days and more than 10-30 days are 3 (2.1%) and 74(50.7%) respectively .

In regarding to consuming less quality of food, 76(52.1%) and 2(1.4%) sample respondents before and after eviction responded that there was no food shortage at HH. After eviction out of the total sample respondents of 146, 144(98.7%) responded that due to food shortage forced to consume less quality of food and that the frequency of occurrence in 30 days were between 1 day and more than 10 days. As shown from the Table 23 above the large number 74(50.7%) exposed for consuming less quality of food due to food shortage in which the occasion of occurrence was 1-3 days in 30 days.

On table 23 above, 83 (56.8 %) sample respondents out the total responded that before and after eviction food shortage at HH has not occurred and the occurrence for reducing quality and quantity of food consumption of household's head was none. The least vulnerable respondents exposed for food shortage who were force to reduce their own food due to shortage of food between 1-2 days in 30 days were 66(45.2%). The rest 100 (68.5% } as shown from Table 23 were responded that they were forced to reduce their own food in favor of others family members.

During when food availability was problem at household level, one of the coping strategies applied was skipping any one of the meals in day to adapt the presence of the threats for the food shortage. Table 23 indicates that the significant number of respondent 107(73.3%) were responded that risk of availability food shortage at household level was not occurred before eviction. After eviction, the extent of vulnerability among the sample respondents increased considerably. As shown from Table 23 above, after eviction the total sample population who are experienced coping mechanism for skipping one of the meals in a day during food shortage at household level are 108(80.7%). Out of these the most vulnerable sample respondents who are experienced for acute food shortage that skipped one of the meals in day for 3-10 day and more than 10-30 days in 30 days time are 51(34.9%) and 10(6.8%) respectively.

On the Table 23 above, after eviction the numbers of sample respondents for skipping full meal a day for shortage of food availability at households were 48(32.9%) in which the frequency of

occurrence for skipping in 30 days is 1 and 2 days. After eviction 5 (3.4 %) are the most vulnerable who are experienced for skipping of all the day meals for 3-10 days in 30 days.

**Table- 24. Food security status of sample respondents before and after eviction**

Copying Strategies Index /CSI/ scales	Sample responses before eviction on CSI			Sample respondents after eviction on CSI			Food security status of sample respondents based on CSI categorical scale
Categories of CSI weight	Counted CSI strategies used by HH	No of sample Househol ds	%	Counted CSI strategies used by HH	Respo ndent s	%	
Number of different strategies used by HH	0	31	21.24	0	2	1.37	No such indications: Presumed food secure
	1 to 2	25	17.12	1 to 2	2	1.37	One or two indications: At-risk
	3 to 4	50	34.25	3 to 4	25	17.12	Multiple indications: Few or no Hunger indicators
	5 to 6	41	27.73	5 to 6	117	80.13	More, and more severe, indications: Multiple indicators of adult hunger
	Total	146	100		146	100	
Weighted sum reflecting frequency use by HH	0-9	92	63.01	0-9	9	13.2	Food secure
	10-14	52	35.63	10-15	64	43.83	Food insecure without hunger
	12-13	14	9.56	16-21	57	39.03	Food insecure with hunger (moderate)
	0	0	0	22-23	6	4.12	Food insecure with hunger (severe)
	Total	146	100		146	100	
Weighted sum reflecting frequency and severity of use by HH	1	94	64.38	1	19	13.0	Food secure
	2	51	34.94	2	65	44.52	Food insecure without hunger
	3	1	0.68	3	55	37.67	Food insecure with hunger (moderate)
	4	0	0	4	7	4.79	Food insecure with hunger (severe)
	Total	146	100		146	100	

**Source: Household Survey, 2013**

The Coping Strategies Index (CSI) was used as measure of indicators to household food security for this study for monitoring changes whether household food security status is declining or

improving after eviction. Accordingly, a series of questions have been forwarded to simplify the food security scale into a small set of categories, each one representing a meaningful range of severity on the underlying scale, to discuss the percentage of the population in each of these categories.

Table 24 presents a more comparative picture of the relative dynamics implied by each indicator of CSI categories at household level before and after farmers eviction. It is identified that before farmers evicted due to urban expansion, the measurement indicator for the number of copying strategies used at HH level for access for food shortage showed that, 31 (21.24%) farmers found without risk of food insecurity that any of the HH has not been used any one of the six food shortage copying strategies listed above.

On other hand, as shown from the above Table 24, 116(79.1%) HH respondents have shown that multiple indicators ranging from 2 to 6 copying strategies have been employed by HH that empirically describes the extent of vulnerability to food security but not necessarily leads to severity or long term food insecurity. The implication here that is that, as far as livelihood assets not taken away due to urban expansion the exposure for food insecurity might be short term in which the copying strategies used are for a certain period or season. Out of the total population, only 14(9.56%) were food insecure with hunger (moderate) and 0 (0%) food insecure with hunger (severe), respondents reported that food shortage severity occurrences is an indication that evidenced to say that the food insecurity occurrences before eviction might be practiced for a shorter period.

The second measure of CSI scale used for measuring food security status among evicted farmers was the weighted sum reflecting frequency use. As shown from Table 24, before eviction the majority 92(63.01%) and (35.63%) respondents reported food secured and food insecure without hunger with an average score of 0 to 1.5 and 1.67 to 2.33 of weighted sum reflecting frequency use respectively. On the contrary, the average weighted sum reflecting frequency use measure of SCI scores shows that the number of farmers moving in to food insecurity status increased considerably after the farm lands have taken away for urban expansion. As shown from Table 24 above, 64(43.83%) are food insecure without hunger, 57(39.03%) are food insecure with hunger and 6(4.12%) are food insecure with severity. This implies that food insecurity directly correlated with the loss of livelihood assets.

The third CSI of the score employed for the study for measuring the food security status of sample respondents before and after eviction was the weighted sum reflecting frequency and severity of use. According to this, the above Table 24 shows that following the eviction of farmlands to urban expansion the moving of farmers from food secured to being food insecure considerably increased.

- a) 92 (63.01%) that were food secure sample respondents before eviction declined to 9 (13.2%) after eviction.
- b) 52 (53.63%) food insecure without hunger sample respondents has increased to 64(43.83%) after eviction.
- c) 14 (9.56%) food insecure with hunger sample respondents has increased to 57(39.03%) after eviction.
- d) Zero (0%) food insecure sample respondents with severity has increased to 6(4.12%) after eviction.

The above statistical evidences surveyed of sample respondents' perceptions and behavior expressions reflected that, the number of farmers who had been food secured before farmlands eviction increased to become food insecure due to that they faced constraints on farm activities to livelihood assets after eviction. Moreover, the information collected indicated that the dispossession of livelihood assets for urban expansion as well as local government and other partner organizations program intervention for rehabilitation practices were found below average that they both have a lion share for the contribution to the decline of annual income amount earned per household among evicted farmers.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **6.1. SUMMARY**

The general objective of this paper was to assess the impacts of urban expansion on evicted farmers' livelihood assets loss and food security and to investigate the local urban government and partner organizations livelihood strategy interventions in promoting the lives of the evicted and displaced farmers. The study was conducted in Kombolcha town which is one of the industrial development centers selected in the Amhara regional state. The study area is characterized for high rate of urban expansion towards the peripheral rural communities who come under pressure for loss of livelihood. Over the last ten years of spatial spreads of Kombolcha town towards the peripheral rural farm lands more importantly impacted the agricultural economic sector through the continuous transfer of rural farmland resources. This leads to multifaceted problems to the survival of the evicted farmers due to the loss of livelihood assets.

Though urban expansion in its own sake is not a problem, the future challenge of evicted farmers would become worsen if the accomplishments of program intervention programs in creating access for alternative sources of economic activities for increasing income outputs to bring them back to a better way of life as previous conditions is found to be ineffective. With this concern, the study therefore investigated the efforts made by various parties in changing the money and the plot of land for house construction assets given as compensation for the livelihood assets loss in creating diversifying income sources to eradicate poverty among the evicted farmers.

The study was conducted based on household survey conducted on 146 sample farmers household heads selected randomly from 2461 population of evicted farmers in six rural kebeles that are surrounding Kombolcha town who dispossessed livelihood assets in the process of urban expansion. Out of the total sample respondents selected randomly, 82.2% were male and 17.8 % were female headed. The information obtained from household survey were consolidated from the additional data and information obtained through conducting various PRA tools such as FGDs, key informant interview, personal observation as well as reviewing of secondary sources.

The survey study result of socio demographic characteristics of sample respondents showed that nearly 45(30.8 %) of the household heads lied within the age categories of 58-67 years; and 35(24.0%), and (21.9%) of the household heads were within the age category of 48 – 47. 38 – 47 respectively. The significant numbers of sample respondents were consisted of adult and old age groups.

During urban expansion of Kombolcha town, change in occupations among displaced farmers was found as one of the effects of urban expansion. As the survey result findings indicated, the number of farmers before urban expansion who had been engaged only in farming activities found decreased from 67% to 27.4%. On the contrary, numbers of farmers' access for job opportunities to permanent and/or non-permanent employment found increased by 8.3%. The trend in change of occupation for finding ways for diversifying alternative income sources in non-farm activities among the sample respondents that took place after land eviction was also one of the results of the study.

Though access for job opportunities for evicted farmers were widened due to that the town of Kombolcha being an industrial development center, the alternative income sources in meeting the demand for shortage of food at HH level to ensure sustainability was a great concern. As stated in focus group discussion, participants have confirmed that the outcomes gained from non-farm alternative economic activities had not been equal in value to compensate the lost livelihood assets outputs. The reason behind as stated by group discussion participants was that the highest number of farmers who got employment opportunities were employed as security guard and daily labor workers which of course most of the household evicted farmers were being engaged in low income productive non-farm activities. On the contrary, an over view of urbanization and industrialization in Kombolcha town was a prerequisite to understand its implication in overall economic development for creating access for future job opportunities to able accommodate land less farmers in the peri-urban areas evicted for urban expansion.

Since the year 2005, in the onset of urban expansion of kombolcha town towards the peri-urban rural farming communities, the highest trend of expansion took place in the year 2010 and the second highest expansion program was after 2011. Surveyed from the study indicated that much of the agricultural farmlands taken away from farmers were used for industrial sector development zone aimed at to reserve space for needy investors as well as for the construction



of the new international air port which of course highest in proportion which is 79.4% of the total farmlands converted for urban expansion. During the focus group discussion, participants from government officials revealed that a considerable number of private investors have made agreement with Kombolcha municipal administration to install big and small scale industries with in a total of 406 hectors vacant space of farm lands prepared and reserved for industrial zone development.

Although urban expansion influence affects the peri-urban farmers in the rural areas in a number of ways, its effect on land values was probably the easiest to observe. The survey study result showed that 59(40.41%) sample household heads were found landless and the majority 87(59.58%) proved that the amount of dispossession for farmland assets was partial. With this implication, there are farmers currently owned small plot of farmlands to be used for agriculture activity. Thus, the survey report indicated that an individual sample respondent's average farmland holding size which had been 4.48 timads before eviction has decreased to an average size of 1.21 timads after eviction due to urban expansion. Compared with the Amhara regional state average land holding size of .5 hectare, the land holding size remaining after eviction for is minimal in proportion, which is insufficient for the household size of 5.5.

With regard to the loss of livelihood asset capability such as livestock, permanent trees and fruits, and land for fodder, the study survey result showed that farmlands eviction for urban expansion was associated with the loss of the various livelihood assets. Accordingly, the survey result report showed that the average possession of livestock, permanent trees and fruits that were 11.73, 422.58 and 0.47 among the sample respondents before eviction have declined to 4.4, 108.25 and 0.23 after evictions respectively.

Nevertheless, the study finding showed that a considerable decreased in number of owner ship of livestock at household level after eviction has not contributed to decline the annual income amount gained from livestock resources after eviction. The study findings showed that the income gained from livestock resources rather increased after eviction. Though the increased in livestock annual income was controversial forwarded by the focused group discussions of target group participants and urban agriculture and small-scale industry development offices and the key informants, the study findings showed that after eviction the evicted farmers' involvement in

animal fattening and milk production performance were found better than compared with before eviction. The researcher can conclude that trends in livestock rearing changing from traditional to modern way rather than focusing on quantity regardless of the actors acted upon for the change was found better way to increase income sources from livestock production activities.

In relation to house residence ownership that the study only treated the quantity without considering the quality of the rooms containing the house, the survey study report result indicated that ownership status of an individual evicted farmer after eviction was as not only it was as before but also rather, ownership for number of houses increased among sample evicted farmers. Thus, 44(30.1%) of the sample households found to own one additional house. This positive change improvement in number of house ownership as stated from the focus group discussion was that most evicted farmers' money compensation was expended for construction of additional house for some aimed to rental purposes. Whereas, 30 (20.55%) were found engaged in the development of small business venture for creating access for self-employment to generate income sources.

With the above situation, the researcher concluded that the evicted farmers for the right to have a house for residence fulfilled and was performed according to the proclamation No. 455/2005. The proclamation of landholdings expropriation for the public purposes and payment of compensation Article 8, sub Article 3 and 4 says that anybody whether urban or rural residence subjected for expropriation of land has a right to get money compensation and a plot of land for the construction of house for residence, (proclamation No. 455/2005).

The researcher can conclude that government proclamation in relation to application of compensation for evicted farmers regardless of the issue of equity and fairness; it is one of an indication that the municipal local government intervention for rehabilitation of evicted farmers particularly in relation to creating sustainable house for residence was high.

Development intervention programs can play a critical catalytic role to alleviate poverty in overcoming the nutrition problems of the rural poor, either by strengthening the household resource base for food or by enhancing target groups' control and management over resources. Thus, the intervention made by various parties including the local urban government in order to rehabilitate the evicted farmers through the provision of various kinds of supports to make them

diversifying the income sources; the study result indicated that supports were generally found below score average which was 1.82 that it was unsatisfactory. On the other hand, the participation of partner organizations such as NGOs, CBOs, and Private investors to take part in the rehabilitation process of the evicted farmers in the study area was below average as the findings indicated of the household survey result. As stated by the participants in the focus group discussions and observation of the researcher, no participation had been found of partner organizations such as NGOs and private sectors in the six rural kebele communities targeted for the study.

The analysis showed that a considerable decline in average annual income amount of sample respondents was mainly due to the rapidly shrinking in land holding size of household agricultural farmlands due to urban expansion program consequently resulted for the reduction of agricultural production outputs. With this regard, the average annual income amount earned from various income sources such as on-farm, off-farm and non-farm activities that were 43143 birr before eviction showed decline to average of birr 22014 after urban expansion. As a result of this the average monthly income for the sample household family members was declined from 653.68 birr to birr 333.55 after displacement.

Finally, analyzing of the food security status of the sample household was made based on the quantitative measure of access for food consumption indicator of Indices of Household Coping Strategies through asking the perception and behavior of the evicted sample farmers as described in chapter three.

Consequently, the proxy indicator for consumption coping strategy index (CSI) of the result of the study indicated that, 41.7% and 46.3% sample households found highest in feeling of uncertainty, anxiety over food shortage who were forced to skip any meal of a day for 3-3 days and 3-10 days forced in skipping full meal of a day per month duration.

## 6.2. - CONCLUSION

Kombolcha is one of the towns in Amhara Regional state recently selected and recognized as centre of industrial development at regional as well as Federal levels. Since then the town had expanded rapidly towards the six neighboring rural communities. In the process of urban expansion, the town's spatial coverage grew out in all directions by 5-10 kms radius from the centre towards the peripheral rural areas. Because of this, the geographic coverage of the town that had been 21.81 km<sup>2</sup> or 2181.11 hectares before 2005 increased to 524.68km<sup>2</sup>/ 52456.8 hectares area coverage.

Urbanization though is important and basic place for industrial development, is reversely could have high potential to affect negatively the nearby peri-urban agricultural communities where urbanization are undertaken. Accordingly, in Kombolcha town a total of 2461 farmers were dispossessed for agricultural livelihood assets in favor of urban development though it is evidenced that the extent for loss of assets vary from HH to HH. The most affected peri-urban rural kebeles in the process of urban expansion were six namely, ABAKOLBA (6) **MUTEGRAR** (7) **ERFO** (08) **TIYUAMBA** (09), **METENE** (10) and **GALESA** (11). The highest urban expansion in the town of Kombolcha was take place after 2010. As a matter of fact, the range of landholdings in the study kebeles varied between 1 and 11 timads , with an average of 4.48 timads before displacement and 0 to 4 timads with an average of 1.21 timads after eviction.

The farmlands taken away for urban development were all types, which includes irrigated and non-irrigated. However, some farmers were partially disposed who left with some plots of farmlands and are so far engaging in agricultural activities as a source of income. The farmlands taken away from farmers dominantly used for the development of industries reserved for needy private investors and for the undergoing construction for the new international airport.

Loss of agricultural livelihood assets without the replacement of alternative economic systems that grantees individual survival forced evicted farmers to shift from agriculture activities of occupation to non-agricultural. Though evicted farmers' occupational diversification reflected dynamic dimension after displacement as an alternative means of livelihood, the result of the study showed that the annual total income earned from non-agricultural economic activities

showed smaller additional increase in overall economic outputs at HH level.

The perception and attitude of the displaced farmers showed that assets loss is affected negatively their capability in making living. There are sufficient stories of individual farmers continuing in farming activities in the peri urban areas for the reason that not all the farm lands they owned was under the ongoing urban development pressure.

Due to the reduction in farm size and loss of livelihood assets, evicted farmers annual income amount earned from various sources such as on-farm and off-farm activities were found decreased after eviction. However, agriculture continued to be the dominant livelihood sources of income for most farmers in the area. Lack of ability, education and land size constraints were barrier to spread diversified livelihood strategy for higher income earning activities. Family who evicted totally and being landless made little livelihood diversification and found vulnerable to less access for food than those who owned and evicted farmlands partially.

Moreover, the link between loss of land, livelihood and vulnerability were painfully understandable when urban expansion towards the peri-urban areas implemented. In the process of urban expansion, searching for strategies in ensuring sustainable livelihood development for displaced farmers was a key for creating capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living in coping with to recover from external stress and shocks able to maintain diversified income sources. The most important intervention programs employed by Kombolcha town municipal administration were provision of information for eviction, provision of money compensation the lost assets and provision of plots of land ranging from 250 -500 sq.mts to be used for the construction of residence house after eviction.

On the contrary, it revealed that the various compensations provided for farmers were not supplemented with the provision of skill trainings and knowhow how to use the money compensation for alternative livelihood strategies that could help establishing their own business venture for diversifying income sources. Thus, the study result revealed that only 30 % out of the total 146 sample respondents had found engaged in various income generating activities such as building of house for rental, cart and Bajaj transport, barberry and urban agriculture in fattening of ox. Nevertheless, the above mentioned alternative income generating strategy activities that farmers engaged were not promising to increasing the annual income amount after urban

expansion. The expropriation of livelihood assets of farmers which reduced the profitability of agricultural production indicated that the food availability and accessibility were found lessened at HH level as surveyed from sample population.

On the other hand, the research study revealed that intervention program packages importantly possible alternatives that mediate an individual capacity through provision of skill trainings and creating access for startup capital able to secure means of living that could help to move out from vulnerable context by using existing livelihood assets of financial and land both were found very low. More specifically, facilitating and networking with institutions for micro finance access, support for the development of urban agriculture through technical and input support, food for work and safety net support were minimal as assessed by the study.

A participatory development approach that encourages partnership formation arrangement among public and private sectors during when urban expansion process had taken place in Kombolcha town was one of the very least performances as revealed by the study. As stated in the focused group discussion and key informant interviews, the peri-urban areas where evicted farmers are found in 6 rural kebeles, project intervention programs to be implemented for the development of alternative livelihood strategies to help them diversifying income sources was very low. Moreover, the document developed by urban agriculture office, though the plan of the strategies incorporated for the effective development of livelihood assets for displaced farmers demanded for the participation of partner organizations, the participation of private sectors, CBOs, and NGOs were found very minimal.

Analysis of the food security status of the sample households' was made based on quantitative measure of access for food access indicators. Accordingly, the food security status of the peri-urban rural communities who lost their livelihood assets due to urban expansion was highly affected. Following farmlands and other livelihood assets dispossession and the decreased income level amount over time gained from various agricultural related activities after displacement have influenced the access and availability of food at HH level. Therefore, the number of farmers moving from food secure to food insecurity status considerably showed increase. As to this, the following was the finding of the results of food security status of the sample evicted farmers respondents.

- a) 92 (63.01%) that were food secure sample respondents before eviction declined to 9 (13.2%) after eviction.
- b) 52 (53.63%) food insecure without hunger sample respondents has increased to 64 (43.83%) after eviction.
- c) 14 (9.56%) food insecure with hanger sample respondents has increased to 57(39.03%) after eviction.
- d) 0 (0%) food insecure sample respondents farmers with severity before eviction has increased to 6(4.12%) after eviction.

### 6.3. RECOMMENDATION

The incidence for high rate of urban growth is a common phenomenon in many developing countries. Kombolcha is one of the fastest growing industrial development center towns in the Amhara regional state expanded at distressing rate towards the peripheral productive farmlands for searching space to urban development purposes. As the town expanded, the areas surrounding often subjected to rapid changes: agricultural lands possibly converted to housing and commercial use, job opportunities for the peri-urban inhabitants shifted from those based on agriculture to more urban pursuits. Urbanization is profoundly affected the primary sources livelihoods of farmers in the peri-urban areas consisted of subsistence agriculture and some market-oriented productions. Loss of livelihood assets due to urban expansion therefore has led the peri urban farming community to being lack of access to farmlands, which was crucial as factor of production that could easily lead to poverty and food insecurity. Furthermore, the evicted farmers' ability to diversify income sources sustainably to solve the problem being landlessness due to urban expansion in the future was also highly questionable. Programmatic Interventions that promoting in creating sustainable livelihood asset building among the evicted farmers for meeting their basic needs is essential alternatives with intensive efforts that are required coordinating action of local government and partner organizations such as NGOs, private sectors and CBOs.

Therefore, the following are the various types of intervention suggestions that were given emphasis in livelihood asset building of dislocated and displaced farmers in the peri urban areas of Kombolcha in order to minimize the status of vulnerability due to urban expansion.

- The plan of action document developed by Kombolcha municipality urban agriculture office experts that contains various important integrated agricultural development packages such as vegetable production, fattening, bee heave production is very essential document for rehabilitation program evicted farmers in urban expansion process. However, has not so far implemented at the ground given little attention on the side of the municipal administration. Therefore, this on the shelf plan of action document but essential for urban agriculture development shall get recognition to adapt as intervention strategy programs for the municipal administration, which may have high potential for farmers in creating diversifying



income sources to ensure sustainable food security.

- In the situation where urban expansion is highly intensified that have a potential for displaced and dislocated farmers through dispossession of wealth assets, designing an exclusive urban development package policy and program at town level that could targeting only evicted farmers is a paramount importance for rebuilding livelihood assets disrupted due to urban expansion.
- After farmlands eviction, access for livelihood assets ownership in the study area demonstrated varies among households. For instance, some left with some plot of farmlands and all have house residence having a space with a maximum of 500-meter squares. However, interesting similarities among affected farmers for the potential in building sustainable livelihood assets in creating diversified income sources observed. The municipal town government should recognize that urban agriculture is one of the important equipment to end poverty. However, its contribution towards income generation, employment creation, food security, and poverty mitigation has remained insignificant. All inclusive delivery of adequate support services to enhance urban agriculture intervention program with all concerned municipality offices participation is a paramount importance through developing conducive local policy by identifying areas of interventions based on the principle of planning, monitoring and evaluation of performance is essential.
- Compensation as one of the benefit packages in the process of urban expansion in the municipality of Kombolcha has commonly applied to all evicted farmers though the amount of money paid considerably varied among HHs for the reason that payment was made based on the extent and the types of the dispossessed livelihood assets. No matter how much is the compensation, the affected farmers had had a potential for the development of fund allowing them to organize to saving and credit association to improving their financial and managerial capacity. Formation of saving and credit association is a systematic device that enables affected farmers in urban expansion to strike development resources directly by building up their own capacities when it is associated with sufficient trainings to be provided by cooperative office of woreda and partner organizations such as NGOs, private investors and CBOs. It has a high contribution towards income generation, employment creation, food security, poverty alleviation. This approach allows communities to decide and design various

development investment activities by themselves on large and small scales.

- The institutions that operate in the community framework, NGOs, CBOs and private investors may influence livelihood outcomes; therefore, it is important to consider the various stakeholders before carrying out livelihood assets building in the development and poverty alleviation of affected farmers in the process of urban expansion. Local municipal government taking the lead for the formation of multi-stakeholder partnerships through developing operational strategies early that could ensure systematic coordination, impact and effectiveness of implementation is vital for enhancing the living condition of affected community to attain sustainability.
- The assessment identified that the evicted farmers were found food insecure for shortage of food access at household level forced to apply various kinds of coping strategies that reflected their normal means of livelihood have been disrupted. The emergency response is a temporary solution as one of the means of rehabilitating programs to be undertaken when immediate and short-term shock and vulnerability occurred due to urban expansion. The main objective of the emergency response such as food for work, safety net and long term financial loan with less interest by networking potential lending institutions is to meet the evicted farmers immediate and short-term food needs until they restore the livelihoods assets that ensuring food security status at household level.

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# **ANNEX -1 QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE FILLED BY SAMPLE RESPONDENTS**

## **MEKELLE UNIVERSITY**

### **COLLEGE OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS**

#### **DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT**

#### **POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

Dear respondents, the main purpose of this questionnaire is to gather information or data is to investigate the impacts of urban expansion on farmers in the peri-urban areas where predominantly affected. Moreover, it is to assess on policy or strategy measures undertaken by the urban local government in order to ensure food security among farmers displaced or/and evicted from their land due to urban expansion with specific reference to Kombocha town as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a master's degree in development studies.

Therefore, the researcher is expected you to provide genuine, accurate and balanced information with respect to impacts of urban expansion in relation to the local urban government program intervention measures for empowering the evicted farmers economically and socially to ensure food security at HH level. Your honest information is highly important as it plays a key role in the success of this study. Finally, the researcher is very much appreciative for the dedication you pay to this end and the information gathered will be highly confidential and only will use for the purpose of this research.

Thank you in advance!

#### **General Directions:**

Please put **x** mark in the box given for the answer that meets your choice and fill on the blank space for related extra answers.

#### **Part I- Identification**

Name of enumerator: \_\_\_\_\_Signature\_\_\_\_\_

Woreda \_\_\_\_\_

Kebele: \_\_\_\_\_

Village: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Interview: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_Signature\_\_\_\_\_

## **Part II –: Demographic and Social Characteristics of the Household**

- 1- Respondent sex                      1. Male ☐                      2. Female ☐
- 2- Marital status of respondent    1. Married ☐                      2. Not married ☐
- 3- Respondent age
1. 10-20 ☐                      2. 21-30 ☐                      3. 31-40 ☐
4. 41-50 ☐                      5. Above 51 ☐
- 4- Respondent's educational status
- 1- Illiterate ☐                      2- Read and/or write ☐                      3- Grade 1- 8 ☐
- 2- Grade 8-12 ☐                      5- certificate ☐                      6- Above diploma ☐

5-HH Family size of respondent

HH family size	Number of males	Number of females	Total HH members
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

## **Part III- Data in relation to eviction from farm Land due to urban expansion**

6- Have you lost farmlands due to urban expansion?

1. Yes ☐                      2. No ☐

7- If the answer for question 6 is yes, how much was the extent you lost for urban expansion?

- 1) Partially ☐                      2) totally ☐

8. During when did your farmland was taken away for urban expansion use?

- 1- In 1997 E.C ☐                      2. In 1998 E.C ☐                      3. In 1999 E.C ☐
4. In 2000 E.C ☐                      5. In 2001 E.C ☐                      6. In 2002 E.C ☐
7. After 2003 E.C ☐

9. What was the type of farmland you have lost for the purpose of urban expansion? (Multiple answers is possible)

- 1) All irrigated ☐                      2) partially irrigated ☐

3) All Non-irrigated ☐ 4) if any /specify/-----

10. for what purposes have been used the farmlands evicted in the process of urban expansion /multiple answer is possible/.

1. For residence house construction ☐ 2. For air port ☐  
3. For Industrial development ☐ 4. For social services ☐  
5. For Infrastructure development ☐

6. If any /specify/-----

11. Sample respondent farmer's occupation before and after eviction, (Multiple answer is possible).

Types of occupation	Farmers	Merchant	Employment/ permanent and non-permanent	Daily laborer	Other
Before eviction					
After eviction					

**Part IV- Impacts of Eviction on Farmers' livelihood assets lost due to urban expansion**

12. Is there any change on your livelihood asset due to urban Expansion?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

13. If the answer for question 12 is yes, what was the total possession of the household you owned before eviction and what is left for the household after eviction? Please list down on the table below.

No	Types of assets lost	unit mea- surement	Before eviction	After eviction
1	Farm Land	Timad		
2	Grazing land	Timad		
3	Livestock Asset/ Ox, Cow, Goat, Sheep ,oxen, Bee heave	Number		
4	Permanent plants such as fruit trees Eucalyptus tree, Gesho Chat Coffee, banana, etc	Number		
5	House for residence	Number		

**Part V- Amount of income earned of sample farmers from on- farm and non-farm activities of evicted farmers.**

14. How much income did you earn before one year of eviction from on-farm activities? Please tell me an estimation of income earned in birr from vegetable products.

No	Types of agricultural products	Annual income earned (in birr)
<b>I</b>	<b>Cereals</b>	
1	Teff	
2	Sorghum	
3	Barely	
4	Maize	
5	Others	
<b>II</b>	<b>Vegetables</b>	
6	Tomato	
7	Cabbage	
8	Carrot	
9	Paper	
10	Keysir	
11	Potato	
12	Others	

<b>III</b>	<b>Permanent tree and fruits</b>	
13	Eucalyptus Tree	
14	Cash crops coffee ,	
15	Cash crops chat,	
16	Mango	
18	Banana	
17	Others	
<b>IV</b>	<b>Livestock and livestock products</b>	
18	Milk	
19	Better	
20	Cheese	
21	Hen and egg	
22	Animal fattening	
23	Others	

15. Did you have income source on non-farm activities other than farming?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

16. If your answer for question 15 is yes, please tell me an estimation of income in birr from the additional source of non-farm activities before one year of eviction.

No	Off-Farm Activities	Amount earned (in Birr)
1	Local Agricultural Labor	
2	Sale of wood or charcoal	
3	Sale of Grass or Fodder	
4	Sale of tree/poles for construction	
5	Sale of Stone/sand	
6	Daily labor work in construction	
7	Small business ventures/ car, shop, cart etc	
8	Permanent employment in government or , private sector etc	

9	Food aid	
10	Food for work	
11	Remittance	
12	Other (specify)	

**Part VII- Local Government intervention support made after eviction.**

17- Is there any support made by municipality administration after eviction?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

18. If the answer for question 17 is yes, please rate or level the participation as follows.

No	Types of intervention	Very low	low	Mode rate	high	Very high
1	Informing before eviction					
2	Compensation of money					
3	Compensation of land for agriculture					
4	Compensation of plots for housing					
5	How to use the compensation money					
6	Training on entrepreneurship skill for income diversification in non- farm activities.					
7	Training on saving and credit establishment /micro-finance/					
8	Networking with saving and credit institutions for loan					
9	Support on Expansion of Urban Agriculture					
10	Support of inputs for UA production					
11	Expert support for following up					
12	Food aid					
13	Safety net for food support					
14	Various parties participation for rehabilitation					

19- Is there any participation made by NOGs, private sector investors and, CBOS for rehabilitation of evicted farmers?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

20. If the answer for question 19 is yes, please rate or level the participation as follows.

No	Level of intervention	Very low	Low	Moderate	high	Very high
1	Government					
2.	Non- governmental organizations					
3.	Community based organizations					
4.	Private sectors					
5	If other specify					

**Part VI- Amount of income earned of sample respondent farmers from on- farm and nonfarm activities after eviction.**

21. How much of income did you earn after eviction in the year 2005 E.C from on-farm activities? Please tell me an estimation of income earned in birr from cereals agricultural products.

**Income on Farm Activities in the year 2005 E.C**

No	Types of agricultural products	Annual income earned (in birr)
<b>I</b>	<b>Cereals</b>	
1	Teff	
2	Sorghum	
3	Barely	
4	Maize	
5	Others	
<b>II</b>	<b>Vegetables</b>	
6	Tomato	
7	Cabbage	
8	Carrot	
9	Paper	
10	Keysir	
11	Potato	
12	Others	

<b>III</b>	<b>Permanent tree and fruits</b>	
13	Eucalyptus Tree	
14	Cash crops coffee ,	
15	Cash crops chat,	
16	Mango	
18	Banana	
17	Others	
<b>IV</b>	<b>Livestock and livestock products</b>	
18	Milk	
19	Better	
20	Cheese	
21	Hen and egg	
22	Animal fattening	
23	Others	

22. Did you have income source on non-farm activities other than farming after you have left your farmlands for urban expansion?.

1. Yes

☐

2. No

☐

23. If your answer for question 22 is yes, please tell me an estimation of income in birr from the additional source of non-farm activities before one year of eviction.

No	Off-Farm Activities	Amount earned (in Birr)
1	Local Agricultural Labor	
2	Sale of wood or charcoal	
3	Sale of Grass or Fodder	
4	Sale of tree/poles for construction	
5	Sale of Stone/sand	
6	Daily labor work in construction	
7	Small business ventures/ car, shop, cart etc	



8	Permanent employment in government or , private sector etc	
9	Food aid	
10	Food for work	
11	Remittance	
12	Other (specify)	

**Part VII- Food Security Status of Evicted Farmers after Eviction and before Eviction.**

24. Is there shortage of food in your HH after the farmlands taken away for urban expansion

1. Yes

☐

2. No

☐

**25. If the answer for question 24 is yes, please level the following indices of HH coping strategies.**

HH coping strategy for shortage of food access at HH level	Levels to be rated	Before eviction		After eviction	
		Freq	%	Freq	%
Is there any occasion for the HH consumer to consume less preferred food because of food shortage; if yes level the occasion in the past 30 days?	Never in the past 30 days				
	Rarely once in the past 30 days				
	From time to time /2 or 3 times/ in past 30 days				
	Often /5 or more times/ in the past 30 days				
Total					
Is there any occasion for the HH to consume less quality of food because of shortage of food; if yes level the occasion in the past 30days?.	Never in the past 30 days				
	Rarely once in the past 30 days				
	From time to time /2 or 3 times/ in past 30 days				
	Often /5 or more times/ in the past 30 days				
Total					
Is there any occasion to reduce your own food consumption because of food shortage; if yes level the occasion in the past 30 days?	Never in the past 30 days				
	Rarely once in the past 30 days				
	From time to time /2 or 3 times/ in past 30 days				
	Often /5 or more times/ in the past 30 days				
Total					
Is there any occasion for the HH to skip any meal of the day because of food shortage; if yes level the occasion in the past 30 days?.	Never in the past 30 days				
	Rarely once in the past 30 days				
	From time to time /2 or 3 times/ in past 30 days				
	Often /5 or more times/ in the past 30 days				
Total					
Is there any occasion for the HH to skip full meal of the day because of food shortage; if yes level the occasion in the past 30 days?.	Never in the past 30 days				
	Rarely once in the past 30 days				
	From time to time /2 or 3 times/ in past 30 days				
	Often /5 or more times/ in the past 30 days				
Total					
Is there any occasion for the HH to skip full meal of the day because of food shortage; if yes level the occasion in the past 30 days?.	Never in the past 30 days				
	Rarely once in the past 30 days				
	From time to time /2 or 3 times/ in past 30 days				
	Often /5 or more times/ in the past 30 days				
Total					

26. What measures shall be taken by the municipality in order to rehabilitate the evicted farmers to ensure food security after the farmlands have been taken for urban expansion?

1- -----

2-----

3- -----

4- -----

### **GUIDELINES FOR KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW**

Woreda' \_\_\_\_\_ kebele \_\_\_\_\_

Office ----- position -----

Date of Interview \_\_\_\_\_ Interviewer \_\_\_\_\_

#### **1- Category of the Key Informant**

- ◆ Municipality administrative official ('Woreda, PA)
- ◆ Small industry development office expert
- ◆ Finance and economic development office expert
- ◆ Urban agriculture office expert
- ◆ Micro finance expert

#### **1. Background Information**

Position \_\_\_\_\_

Years in position-----

Age \_\_\_\_\_

Sex \_\_\_\_\_

Educational background \_\_\_\_\_

#### **2. Urban expansion and eviction of land**

- ◆ What do you think was the motive objectives of dislocation/displacement? How was it selected and implemented?
- ◆ What are the major livelihood activities of people before eviction?
- ◆ What was the process of urban expansion during when the municipality has been taken for the development of the town?

- ◆ What were the major challenges during when urban expansion takes place?
- ◆ Discuss the benefit packages of the local government planned for farmers after eviction?
- ◆ What was the plan developed by municipality administration for resettlement of evicted farmers?
- ◆ What are the development institutions / organizations available in the area? Which are in support of the displaced community? In what area do they support (credit, loan, training, etc.)?
- ◆ What roles government and non-government organizations can play in supporting the vulnerable poor in re-establishing their livelihood?
- ◆ What are the actors involved in the development program of evicted farmers to ensure food security for evicted farmers?.
- ◆ Discuss the food security condition of farmers before and after eviction.
- ◆ Discuss on the issues that make the livelihood of the displaced / dislocated community sustainable in relation to community contribution, skill development / training and other capacity building, strengthening community institutions.
- ◆ Are there program interventions measures taken by the municipality in order to rehabilitate the evicted farmers economically and socially?

### **GUIDELINES FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION**

- ◆ Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of urban development in relation to
  - ◆ Economic situation
  - ◆ Social condition
  - ◆ Political condition
- ◆ Major livelihood activities before eviction and after eviction
  - ◆ Farm Activities(crop, livestock)
  - ◆ Off- Farm Activities
  - ◆ Nonfarm activities
- ◆ What are the major challenges of the agricultural sector due to urban expansion?
  - ◆ Crop production
  - ◆ Livestock rearing

- ◆ Discuss the Food Security condition and trends of farmers before and after eviction.
- ◆ Discuss the causes and types of food insecurity on evicted farmers due to urban expansion.
- ◆ Discuss the intervention made by different parties for ensuring food security among evicted farmers.
  - ◆ Training on income generating activities
  - ◆ Awareness raising before eviction
  - ◆ Participation of the community
  - ◆ Micro finance support
  - ◆ Input support such agricultural and non-agricultural, etc
- ◆ Discuss the opportunities and challenges related to urban expansion.
- ◆ Who are the parties involved in support of the evicted farmers to rehabilitate the displaced people.
- ◆ How vulnerable are the landless.
- ◆ Discuss lessons drawn from displacement/ dislocation due to urban expansion;
- ◆ Discuss on issues that make the livelihood of the evicted farmers sustainable;
  - ✓ community contribution,
  - ✓ skill development/training
  - ✓ other capacity building,
  - ✓ Strengthening community institutions.